

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 987.—VOL. XXXV.]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1859.

TWO NUMBERS AND COLOURED SUPPLEMENT } TENPENCE

THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE SEAS.

THE Emperor of the French having declared intention to put both his military and naval forces on a peace footing, and having in other ways done as much as can be reasonably expected of him to show the value he attaches to the British alliance, the moment is favourable for the establishment of a far better understanding between the two great nations than has existed at any time since the close of the Russian war. The more cordial our relations with France can be made the better for us, the better for France, the better for Europe, and the better for the civilisation of the world. Any coldness or distrust between two such Powers not only paralyses the commerce and impedes the industry of two continents, but acts like a moral pestilence in its deadly effects on all the greatest questions and interests of our time. There has lately been far too much of this estrangement on both sides, resulting principally among the English, from the different character of our institutions—between the publicity of our free press and Parliament and the close councils of one sole and irresponsible chief; and, on the part of the French, from the jealous anxiety of the English on the subject of their Navy. There have been moments when this coldness threatened to be changed into aversion, if not into positive hostility. A better feeling having at last come over the minds of both parties, it is desirable that bygones should be allowed to be bygones, and that each should endeavour more thoroughly to understand the real wants and position of the other.

This country desires to make no European conquests. It has no quarrel whatever with France. Our people have not a single object or interest—not even a dream of ambition—which could impel them to any rivalry with, or antagonism to, the French. Next to their own prosperity, freedom, and happiness, they desire the welfare and happiness of their nearest neighbours. To trade with them; to travel freely through and as freely to abide in their country; to cultivate every kindly relation with them and their rulers;—such are the wishes of the English people with regard to the French. And if now and then, in the exercise of a freedom which is our boast, we criticise the acts of the French Government in a manner not allowed to Frenchmen, we do no more to Napoleon III. than we do to Lord Derby or Lord Palmerston. Such criticism, instead of being an act or a symbol of hostility, is but a proof of the intimacy of the relations which subsist between the two. At all events, it is pleasant to believe that the Emperor himself so regards it, and to think that he is not of the opinion of some of his over-officious Ministers, who see danger to France in English leading articles, and imagine, in their slavishness and obsequiousness, that an Empire can be overthrown by paper pellets, not even aimed at French understandings, or ever expected to reach them.

Something should be immediately done on the part of Great Britain to encourage this good understanding, and to perpetuate it. What that something is, is not difficult to point out. Over and above friendly greetings and the most amicable diplomatic courtesies, means should be found to end the constantly-recur-

ring anxiety—not exactly the panic—which exists upon the subject of our naval defences. In justice to the Emperor of the French, this anxiety on our part should cease to exist; and, as there is only one way by which a wholesomer and more rational state of feeling can be brought about, it should be immediately adopted. The British Navy, as well as the French, should be placed forthwith on a peace footing. An inefficient and incomplete Navy, and a defenceless coast, constitute England's war footing. England's peace footing ought to be such a fleet of ships, and such a reserve of able-bodied seamen fit to work them, as might be made available at a fortnight's notice. With such a fleet and such a reserve the last lingering remnant of jealousy and mistrust of France would die out from the minds of the British people. If, under such circumstances, the Emperor of the French found it necessary or thought it desirable to maintain half a million of soldiers, or even to increase the number to three-quarters of a million, Great Britain strong and self-reliant, would take no umbrage and ask no explanation. And while England looked without alarm upon the armies of France, France, on her side, would look without distrust upon our navies, and would acknowledge that we had no more moral right to be defenceless than Messrs. Coutts or Drummond, or the Bank of England, would have to leave their doors and vaults open at night, on the speculation that no one would walk into them and run away with their valuables. The alarm on this subject has lasted so long, and been so often renewed, that the British nation owes it to its own dignity to render it impossible for the future, by the simple expedient of making itself as strong as its neighbours, and of doing a right thing in an orderly and systematic manner, instead of neglecting it upon system, and every now and then breaking out into a madness about it.

France, without any fuss or hurry, can call out at short notice about treble the number of seamen that Great Britain can. Why is this? The reason is that France has a system and England has none. France relies upon a conscription, and begrudges no expense. England relies upon voluntary service, and looks too sharply after the cost to withdraw the sailors from the merchant service. The cause is simple, and the remedy equally so. As we cannot have a conscription, let us offer such terms as will induce voluntary service to flock to our standard. Let us pay the men better; let us treat them as rational beings, and secure them a provision in their old age; let us open up the road of promotion to the common sailor; let us induce him by such means to take an interest in the national glory and greatness, and, as a first step towards its elevation, let us abolish the degrading system of flogging (which we are sorry to see such a man as Sir Charles Napier defend), and treat the sailor as if he were a man, and not a dog. The cost



STATUE OF "CARACTACUS," BY FOLEY, TO BE PLACED IN THE EGYPTIAN HALL, MANSION HOUSE.—SEE PAGE 146.

of a naval reserve of from forty to sixty thousand men would not be of a magnitude sufficient to alarm the British people, and would very speedily repay itself if measured against the cost of the periodical panics that occur whenever there is anything in the state of our relations with France sufficiently alarming to wake up old fogeyism in authority, and to stir the proverbial inertness of our people. It is absolutely necessary for Great Britain, amid the rottenness of the various Governments of Europe, to enjoy practically, if not theoretically, the "Sovereignty of the Seas." By means of the "sovereignty of the seas" we have grown great and mighty, and by means of it we must maintain our high position, let it cost what it will. The assumption is not a novelty. It does not date from Nelson, Howe, or Jarvis, but has existed for upwards of two hundred years of increasing power. To maintain it has been the invariable rule of the British Government—not always avowed, but always acted upon. In a little volume now before us, written by Sir John Burroughs, Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London, in the year 1633, and published by Humphrey Moseley, in St. Paul's Churchyard, in 1651, the author ends a very learned disquisition on the subject in these emphatic words:—"The Sovereignty of the Seas being the most precious jewel of his Majesty's crown, and next under God the principal means of our wealth and safety, all true English hearts and hands are bound by all possible means and diligence to preserve and maintain the same, even with the uttermost hazard of their lives and fortunes." The Emperor of the French reads and studies history; and if, as we believe, he really desires to strengthen his alliance with England, he will be fortified in that policy by everything that England can do to make her Sovereignty of the Seas a reality. Friendships between nations are not sentimentalisms. If it be worth the while of France to have Great Britain for an ally, it is worth the while of Great Britain to be as strong as her neighbour. France powerful by land, and Britain powerful by sea;—that is the only arrangement by which their alliance can be either comfortable or permanent, until the happy day comes when the sword shall be turned into the running-hook "and men shall study war no more."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Great preparations are in progress for receiving with due honour the troops of the army of Italy, who make their triumphant entrance into Paris on the 14th (to-morrow); also for the Emperor's fête on the following day. A considerable number of workmen are occupied in building triumphal arches on the line which the troops will follow. Of these one of the most important will be at the Place de la Bastille. The Place Vendôme will be surrounded with seats, so as to form an immense circus capable of containing 21,000 spectators. The seats to the right and left of the entrance to the Ministry of Justice are intended for the great bodies of the State. A separate estrade is to be reserved for the Empress opposite the spot which will be occupied by the Emperor while the troops file off. A richly-decorated awning will cover the two sides, to protect the spectators from the sun. There will be several triumphal arches on the Boulevards; and one erected near the barracks of the Prince Eugène, Boulevard du Temple, will be an imitation of the façade of the Cathedral of Milan. Amongst others will be some constructed by the directors of the Opera, the Opéra Comique, and other theatres. It is by the Barrière du Trône that the army of Italy will enter Paris. It will descend the Faubourg Saint Antoine, and will march along the Boulevards to the Rue de la Paix; then, crossing the Place Vendôme, it will proceed by the Rues Castiglione and Rivoli to the Place de la Concorde. The National Guard of the department of the Seine is to line one side of the way, and the army of the East Division of France the other. The Algerian Native Riflemen (Turcos) are to form part of the regiments which are to enter, but they are to be immediately sent back to Algeria. The line by which the troops are to pass is to be splendidly decorated. The troops will commence their movement from the Bastille at eleven o'clock. The Emperor is to meet them there, it is said, and will then precede them to the Place Vendôme. It is supposed that the whole ceremony will occupy about four hours.

The following, according to the *Patrie*, is the order in which the troops of the army of Italy will march, on the 14th instant, in procession:—

1. The soldiers bearing the Austrian flags taken on the fields of battle.
2. The Emperor and his Staff.
3. The Imperial Guard, having Marshal Regnault de St. Jean-d'Angely at its head.
4. The 1st Army Corps, having Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers at its head.
5. The 2nd Army Corps, having Marshal M'Mahon, Duke of Magenta, at its head.
6. The 3rd Army Corps, having Marshal Canrobert at its head.
7. The 4th Army Corps, having Marshal Niel at its head.

Lastly, the march will be closed by the Austrian guns. The wounded will be at the head of the regiments to which they belong. The *Moniteur* contains a programme from the Ministry of State of "The National Fête of the 15th of August." Salvoes from the Invalides, at six in the morning, usher in the day, and the like mark its sunset. Food and relief will be distributed to poor families in each of the twelve arrondissements of Paris by the Mayors and other authorities. A grand mass at the Cathedral of Notre Dame before the great bodies of the State is to take place at one o'clock; also mass in every church in Paris. Two great theatres for military pantomimes, and two for acrobats, will give alternate representations on the esplanade of the Invalides. Regattas on the Seine and a grand Oriental joust will be exhibited every three hours. All the theatres will be opened gratuitously. At night illuminations, fireworks, masts, banners, &c., will decorate every street and boulevard. The Champ de Mars will blaze with the electric light, and fireworks will be let off from the heights of Trocadero, the Bridge of Jena, and the Barrière du Trône. Such are the *panem et circenses* provided in honour of Saint Napoleon.

The Emperor on Sunday visited the camp at Châlons. Sham fights were executed by order of the Emperor, wherein 40,000 men were engaged. They were intended to represent an episode of the battle of Solferino. The Emperor left the camp for Plombières on Tuesday morning. He is to return to the camp in September, to take the command of the manoeuvres.

The *Pays* asserts that General Fleury is to be raised to the rank of General of Division. The Minister of the Interior, the Duke of Padua, is appointed officer of the Legion of Honour.

A communication from Cherbourg states that the Imperial yacht the *Aigle* will leave that port on the 16th, for Biarritz, to be in attendance on the Emperor and Empress for their excursions at sea during the season.

A new volume by M. de Lamartine, entitled "Alexander the Great," has just appeared, and is spoken of as throwing a new light upon a very ancient page of history.

A party of 300 Austrian prisoners arrived in Paris on Tuesday from Arras, 180 from Amiens, 250 from Evreux, 400 from Blois, and 230 from Abbeville, making together 1360. They were sent off soon after by the Strasbourg Railway.

The *Salut Public* of Lyons states that two of the journals of that city, the *Courrier* and *Gazette*, were seized at the post office at Chambéry for publishing articles favourable to the annexation of Savoy to France.

SARDINIA AND LOMBARDY.

The King of Sardinia entered Milan on Sunday, accompanied by his Ministers, by the members of Parliament, and the municipal bodies of Turin and Genoa. His Majesty passed through the Corso on horseback, amidst the acclamations of the people. A Te Deum was performed, at which his Majesty was present, and he afterwards

received the authorities of the city. In the evening a general illumination took place.

A telegraphic despatch from Turin of the 8th says:—"The new elections of deputies which have taken place in consequence of the change of Ministry have been nearly all Ministerial. M. Ratazzi has been re-elected at Alessandria, and General Garibaldi has been nominated at Stradella."

The following petition from Savoy has been addressed to King Victor Emmanuel:—

"Sire,—The great events which have exalted so high the glory of your Majesty, and those which are still in preparation, clearly indicate that fresh destinies await the people of Italy. The bases of the treaty of peace just signed, and the acts which have emanated from your Government, proclaim the foundation of an Italian nationality, clearly defined by the Alps, as well as by the race, the habits, and the language of those who are to form part of it. These conditions, Sire, exclude Savoy, which is not Italian, and can never be so. What, then, is the future reserved for her? We hope, Sire, that your Majesty, who has shown yourself so chivalrous towards Italy, will take into consideration the interests of Savoy in a manner conformable to her wishes."

The physicians of Turin, on the 5th, gave a banquet to the medical staff of the French army. 140 guests sat down to table; toasts were drunk to the Emperor Napoleon, to Victor Emmanuel, to the Allied Armies, to France and Italy. The Royal Medical Academy held a sitting on the 6th, to which the French medical staff were invited.

THE DUCHIES.

The Dictator (Farini) of Modena has issued a decree declaring all those who shall by any means whatever attempt to lay obstacles in the way of the free exercise of popular sovereignty during the election of the representatives guilty of high treason, and amenable to the existing laws relating to that crime.

The Parma correspondent of the *Times* represents that duchy in a state of indescribable excitement, and anticipates the return of the Duchess at the head of 5000 French bayonets as the probable solution of its difficulties.

The elections for the National Assembly of Tuscany have taken place. Great dignity was observed by the people; public order has not been in the least disturbed, and perfect harmony prevailed through all classes. All the Ministers have been elected, and all the friends of the independence of Tuscany.

AUSTRIA.

Accounts from Vienna still speak of measures of internal and administrative reform as to be shortly expected, and it is anticipated that an official announcement of their nature will be made on the 18th inst., the Emperor's birthday. The resignation of Baron von Bach, the Minister of the Interior, was supposed to have been handed to his Majesty and accepted.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

The Plenipotentiaries empowered to change into a definitive treaty the preliminaries of Villafranca met on Saturday at Zurich. These plenipotentiaries are:—For France, Baron Bourqueney and the Marquis de Bonneville; for Austria, Count Colloredo and Baron Meysenberg; for Sardinia, Chevalier des Ambrois, who is to be assisted by Chevalier Jocteau, the Minister Plenipotentiary of Sardinia at Berne. A deputation of the Government of Zurich, attended by their ushers, paid a visit on Sunday morning after mass to the representatives of France, Piedmont, and Austria. The Conference commenced its sittings on Monday.

The Paris correspondent of the *Ost Deutsche Post* writes as follows on the subject of the Conference:—

Few difficulties will be encountered in revising the treaty of peace at Zurich. It is confidently expected that the whole matter will be settled in four or five sittings, and that the ratifications will be exchanged before the middle of this month, so that on the 15th of August, the day on which the Emperor makes his entry into Paris at the head of his army, the concluded treaty will be published in the *Moniteur*. It is stated that the Constitution of the new Italian Confederation will be sketched out in this instrument. The document will then, after Sardinia shall have given her adhesion to it in an appendix, be sent to the great Powers. A Congress will certainly not take place, but the representatives of the great Powers at Paris will hold a conference with the Plenipotentiaries of the Italian States in order to put the treaty of peace into a practical form. The question of the Duchies will, however, be definitely settled at Zurich.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

Despatches from Berlin announce that the King's state of health had become so seriously worse as to require the recall of the Prince Regent from Ems, whither he had gone to meet several members of the Royal family of Prussia. On Wednesday the following bulletin was issued:—

The symptoms of congestion of blood to the brain, which his Majesty experienced yesterday, have diminished a little, and they did not increase towards evening in the same degree as the day before. The state of his Majesty's health is, in fact, much the same.

Dr. GRIMM.

Dr. BEGER.

Sans Souci, 10th of August, 8 p.m.

RUSSIA.

The Russian Government has authorised the construction of a railway connecting Moscow with the commercial town of Saratow, on the Volga. This branch railway will be about five hundred miles in length. It has every chance of becoming highly important for the trade between Europe and Asia. The Volga, down from Saratow to Astrachan on the Caspian, is navigable for steamers of considerable size, and these steamers may be so constructed as to navigate the Caspian Sea too, and thus, it is suggested, merchandise may reach Persia and Herat by this route quicker than by any other.

The *Invalides Russe* publishes an article insisting that a Congress be assembled for the settlement of the Italian question.

The official *Gazette of the Senate*, No. 56, contains the text, in the Russian language, of the treaty between Russia and China, negotiated by Admiral Count Panutine, and signed by him at Tien-Tsin, June 1, 1858. This treaty received the Russian Imperial sanction on the 29th of August last year, and the exchange of the ratifications took place at Peking on the 12th of April, 1859. It resolves itself into three principal parts. It provides for the extension of Russian commerce in China, both by sea and land; for the protection of Russian subjects in that country from Chinese laws and procedure; and for the recognition of the Russian religious missionaries, together with an acknowledgment, on the part of the Chinese Emperor, of the beneficial influence of Christianity, which reads rather like a gratuitous capitulation from the chief of a heathen and singularly intolerant State.

UNITED STATES.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Times* says:—The draught of a treaty just sent hither by the Hon. Robert M'Lane, to be submitted to our Government, contains provisions of the very highest importance to this country. I am fortunately enabled to furnish you with a summary of its more striking stipulations, which are as follow:—

1. Right of way across the Northern States, between the Rio Grande and the ports on the Gulf of California, with guarantees for their protection and safety.
2. Right of way and valuable privileges of transit secured to the American company holding the isthmus of Tehuantepec.
3. The privilege of erecting and maintaining warehouses at the termini of the several transit routes.
4. The right of transporting troops and munitions over such routes, and to send troops to protect them in default of Mexico fulfilling that duty.
5. Free entry and transit of goods belonging or consigned to American citizens in Arizona, through the ports of the Gulf of California, and across Sonora.
6. Entire and unquestionable freedom of religious opinion and religious worship throughout the Republic.
7. A clause indicating the willingness of the Mexican Government to accept a modified form of protectorate at the hands of the United States; in other words, to solemnise another treaty—in form of alliance, offensive and defensive, but in substance creating a protectorate, whenever the United States shall signify its willingness to enter into such engagements.

Some of the Southern representatives, it is stated, while claiming to be opposed to reopening the African slave trade, are pledging themselves to introduce into Congress a bill repealing all the statutes upon the subject, leaving it, as they profess to desire, to the regulations of the several States. But as the Constitution confers on Congress the power to prohibit a trade, and as "death" seems to be regarded as too severe a penalty for violating what some consider

merely a law regulating commerce, it is thought that others who are opposed to the slave trade will agree upon a measure, with a view to make the prohibition and abolition more effective by the certainty of punishment otherwise than capital.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN ITALY.

"HOW THE PLOT THICKENS, AND WHAT MAY COME OF IT."

BE assured of one thing—no matter what testimony to the contrary is borne by certain writers for your daily papers—the feeling of Italy is not decreasing in its condemnation of the peace of Villafranca. It is only by the extreme Republican party that the event can be regarded with any satisfaction. They indeed see in its completeness the source of future trouble, and in the discontent it has created they calculate on withdrawing many men of moderate opinions to their now more violent theories. . . . "This comes of trusting to Kings and Kaisers," is the language you hear on every side. "It is from the people alone freedom can ever spring. Men are only emancipated by themselves." Such are the phrases popular, not only in the more democratic journals, but actually heard now from men who a few weeks back might be ranked amongst those of moderate opinions.

If Italy is not at the very hour I write convulsed by civil war, it is because men are waiting for the decision of Zurich to know on what side to range themselves. If the fortresses be all retained by Austria—if Lombardy be burdened with a heavy share of the debt—if the terms by which Venetia is secured to Austria savour of partiality to the empire—if, in a word, Louis Napoleon be actuated in the completion of the peace by that spirit of "generosity" which has been made a reproach to him in the commencement of negotiations, then, I say, it will be extremely difficult to prevent the formation of an Italian party quite distinct from that of Piedmont, whose impulses will be under little control, and who will be all the more dangerous since the ranks will be enlisted from men who deem themselves betrayed. Cavour's failure—and there is no denying that it was a total failure—has had one bad effect—in disparaging what men called "high statesmanship." His ambition soared too loftily and too widely. A less calculating spirit would have left matters to take their own course, and in this way, probably, would have derived more benefit from chance than contrivance.

Besides this, he did too much for security sake. Not content to assist the natural change of opinion so certain to take place in the Duchies, he actually stimulated them to revolt; and, like a man who has bribed some half-dozen voters he did not want, and who only serve to swell an already victorious majority, he loses the election by his own excess of effort to succeed. It is in the illegality of all that Piedmont has done in the Duchies that lies now the greatest difficulty of a settlement of the Italian question.

If Piedmont give her concurrence to the peace of Villafranca, it is to be inferred that she does so in its totality. Now, one of the most important stipulations then made was that the Dukes of Tuscany and Modena should return to those States. Has Victor Emmanuel agreed to this? Could he, ought he, dare he to agree to it? Would it be the fitting return for the spontaneous enthusiasm of those populations who, so to say, threw themselves at his feet? Would it be in accordance with the policy which sent Piedmontese commissioners through every State of Northern Italy? Would it corroborate the pledges so solemnly made in his name of these same commissioners? And yet how is he, alone and unsupported—nay, opposed by France—to assume the opposite course? Is he ready to say that these are impossible conditions, and that rather than accept them he will continue the war? Many would say yea, many nay. I believe in Northern Italy a vast majority would counsel this line of action. Italy is in one sense the spoiled child of Liberalism, and Italian patriots have got into their heads that they may require what they please, since it is the obvious duty of enlightened Europe to see that no mischief shall be done them in the end. Up to this time they have derived imminent advantage in Europe from the unpopularity that attached to Austria. It was a theme they harped on unceasingly, and on all occasions; public speakers employed it; poets made it the subject of their verses; it entered into everything, from the lyrics to the statistics; and, now that this cause has been to a certain extent removed, it will be curious to see if the international jealousies—as Tuscans, Piedmontese, Romans, and Neapolitans—will not replace that ill-will they once vented against the "stranger."

A cunning priest is said once to have sheltered his imputed omnipotence by saying he would grant his parishioners any kind of weather which three farmers would select as the best, well knowing that in the diversities of interest no agreement could be come to; and so really at this moment stands the condition of Italy. Europe might promise her any form of government her populations would concur in demanding. At the hour I write popular enthusiasm at Florence changes with the very thermometer, which in the shade now stands at 92 deg. The populace are engaged in destroying the fortress of the Belvedere, which dominates over the capital, and which they conceive is a menace to their future freedom. Most of the influential Florentines have protested against the return of any branch of the late Grand Ducal family. Indeed, it is not a little curious to observe how completely negative qualities have destroyed the prestige of the house of Lorraine. The late King of Naples, with more faults and vices than is pleasant to remember of one gone—"to his account," retained more persons attached to him, more of an actual following, than the Grand Duke of Tuscany, a man of gentle mould, kind-hearted, and well-intentioned. The fault, however, let it be owned, was not entirely his own. The nobles of the Court were unquestionably not the staff to sustain a Prince in his misfortune; they were as incapable to advise as they were inadequate to encourage, their first and only thought being how to disencumber themselves of any imputed attachment to their Sovereign, not knowing in their haste where to hide their Chamberlains' uniforms, and only eager to display the tricolour before a mocking and laughing populace. If the truth were told to-morrow, it would be that it is less the Grand Ducal family is unpopular than that in their rule and dominion are typified the ascendancy of that horde of incapables—the Tuscan nobility. The middle classes of Tuscany embrace all that reflect character and repute upon the country. It is highly-intelligent, just-minded, moderate. If not very energetic or active, it possesses men of most cultivated minds, eagerly desirous of acquiring political information, and sincerely anxious to see their country in the enjoyment of a well-regulated freedom. The letter of Professor Matteucci addressed some short time back to Lord Cowley is such an exponent of moderate views and hopes as might have come from the pen of a clever Conservative Whig in our own country. Of Salvagnoli it is needless to speak. His reputation is well known. Bettino Reccasoli—by the way, one of the very ancient nobles—is a statesman that any country might be proud of. Now, these men, and hundreds like them, have seen themselves thrown aside for years back in favour of a set of incapables as hopeless in affairs as they have proved "plucky" in peril; and they are ready to see Tuscany annexed as a province to Piedmont rather than return to all the petty abuses and mortifications of a petty State. After all, there must needs be great evils which call for such painful remedies. No men willingly abdicate their nationality, forfeit their national independence, and consent to see their capital—that capital, too, Florence—descend to the rank of a provincial town. It is, of course, because no other alternative offers that they accept this compromise. They are ready to take a Prince of the house of Savoy for their ruler, but, except the cousin of the King of Piedmont, there is none. Some, indeed, have ventured to insinuate that Prince Napoleon, by his marriage, has acquired the claim they require; nor, however improbable it may look now, is it at all "off the cards" that, in the difficulties which are certain to ensue, this solution may be the one arrived at. To play your game in such a manner as may compel your antagonist to make certain moves by which you can profit is a great success in chess-playing, and not less so in diplomacy.

It is well understood that the disclaimer which the Prince uttered on landing at Leghorn, with respect to any ulterior views on Tuscany, was spoken in the spirit of a bishop's *nolo episcopari*.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received through Mr. Reuter's office on Friday morning:—

VIENNA, August 11.—The official *Austrian Correspondence* of this evening contains private intelligence, dated Parma, the 9th instant, stating that the Piedmontese had been driven from the city. The Red Republic had been proclaimed. Property-holders and the friends of order were taking flight.

TRIESTE, August 11.—Advices have been received from Constantinople to the 6th inst. The Sultan has returned from his journey. He has sanctioned the double election of Prince Couza with the condition that Prince Couza is to come to Constantinople to render homage to the Sultan.

The following telegrams were received at Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday) afternoon:—

FLORENCE, August 11, 1859.—The Ministers and Deputies went this morning to the cathedral to implore heavenly benediction. They were cheered at the opening of the Assembly. A great number of the population were present. The opening message of Signor Ricasoli was much applauded. The Assembly was occupied with the examination of the elections of the members. The whole town is covered with placards ending with the words—"Viva Vittorio Emanuele il nostro Re."

ZURICH, August 12, 1859.—The diplomatic banquet has taken place here. Speeches were made by the President of the Government, M. Dubs, Count Colloredo, and the Federal Vice President, M. de Bourqueney has invited the diplomatic corps to a grand banquet for the 15th instant. The Grand Duke of Baden will be present at the opening of the railway of Waldshut, and will arrive at Zurich on Tuesday next.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

A vacancy has taken place among the Naval Knights of Windsor by the demise of Lieutenant George Hurst, R.N., who died on Saturday last, at his residence at Southsea. The gallant officer was appointed in 1833.

The 22nd company of Royal Engineers, now doing duty at the Mauritius, will be relieved by the 10th company, serving in India. The 22nd company, which is much reduced, has been stationed at the Mauritius several years, and will shortly return to England.

The 10th Hussars are to take the Kensington and London duty instead of the detachment of the 15th Hussars. The 15th Hussars have left Aldershot for Dublin. The 16th Hussars, from Manchester, will replace the 15th at the camp at Aldershot.

The two battalions of the Coldstream Guards, of which the Earl of Strathford is Colonel, assembled in Hyde Park on Saturday last, and were inspected by the Duke of Cambridge, General Commanding-in-Chief, who was attended by his official staff. The ground was kept by several companies of the Grenadier Guards.

The authorities have decided on disbanding the Medical Staff Corps, which was raised during the Crimean war, and constituting an entirely new branch of the service, to be called the "Army Hospital Corps." The men of the Medical Staff Corps will have the option of joining the newly-formed corps, under the terms prescribed, or of being discharged, according to the terms of the warrant under which they enlisted.

The Royal Perth Rifles, Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Drummond, Commandant, were inspected on the North Inch at Perth, on Saturday last, by Colonel Müller, depot battalion, Stirling. The regiment went through a variety of battalion manoeuvres, and afterwards light infantry movements, all of which the inspecting officer expressed himself as highly pleased with, and most creditable after so short a period of drill. The behaviour of this regiment in quarters has been most exemplary.

A reply has been received from the War Office by the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce, in answer to their memorial, that measures should be taken for the erection of a battery on the island of Inchkeith, for the protection of the Firth of Forth, stating that Government had resolved on taking the steps suggested, "in the confidence that the city of Edinburgh will produce a corps competent to man and work the guns." A regiment of Volunteer Firth of Forth Artillery is at present in course of organisation, to consist of companies stationed on both sides of the Firth of Forth, with headquarters at Leith.

On Saturday last the 1st Regiment of Life Guards, under the command of Colonel Parker, marched from the Spital Barracks, Windsor, into the Great Park, and took up position between the roads leading from the Double-gates and Laeken's-gate. Shortly after ten o'clock the Earl of Cardigan arrived on the ground, attended by his staff, and was received with the usual salute. After the regiment had walked and cantered past, it went through a variety of evolutions, which were performed with admirable precision. After the field inspection the Earl returned with the regiment to the barracks and inspected the young horses and soldiers' quarters, which were in perfect order.

With the view of improving the sanitary condition of the troops at Chatham who are now under canvas, orders have been given to the authorities at that garrison to have the camp supplied with water from the waterworks. Pipes have accordingly been laid down to the Spur Battery, where the troops belonging to the 2nd battalion are encamped, and a bountiful supply of water is thus placed at the service of the men. In addition to the troops belonging to the 2nd and 3rd battalions at Chatham who are now under canvas, several tents have been pitched within the grounds of the several military hospitals, and these are occupied by upwards of 100 of the patients, it having been found that by placing the sick troops under canvas they are restored to health much more rapidly than when confined in the close hospital wards.

The strike in the building trade having caused an entire suspension of the important Government works now in progress at Woolwich, the authorities at the War Department have determined to carry on the construction of the new factory at Woolwich Arsenal for the manufacture of Sir W. Armstrong's rifled ordnance by every available means, in order to complete the specified number of guns by the end of the present year. For this purpose a company of Royal Engineers have arrived at Woolwich Arsenal, and will be employed forthwith in completing the rifled ordnance factory, which is the most urgent work now in hand. The new Royal Marine Hospital is in a forward state, and, should the strike continue, the Government will aid the contractors by furnishing all the available force of Royal Engineers, at the nominal wages of 1s. per day per man.

DOINGS OF MILITIA REGIMENTS.

The Limerick Regiment of Militia was presented with new colours on Southsea Common, on Monday afternoon, by Major-General Sir James Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B.

The Royal Lancashire, or 19th Regiment of Artillery Militia, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Aitchison, left Dover, to be stationed at the Shorncliffe encampment, on Friday last; and detachments of the regiment also left to man Twist Fort, near Hythe, and the Martello Tower at Dymchurch. The regiment of Oxfordshire Militia, under the command of Colonel Bowles, left Aldershot last week to be stationed at Dover and Shorncliffe.

The Royal Berkshire Militia, commanded by Colonel Blagrove, was inspected on Tuesday by Colonel Conway, of the Grenadier Guards, in the presence of a large number of persons, on the parade-ground at Reading. The regiment went through a variety of evolutions in a manner that indicated great attention to drilling since their embodiment. Colonel Conway expressed himself in terms of the highest satisfaction at the state of proficiency which the men had attained. The regiment was disbanded.

The 3rd Regiment of Royal Surrey Militia, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Challoner, was inspected at Kingston-on-Thames on Tuesday, July 26, by Colonel Walker, Scots' Fusilier Guards. The regiment mustered five hundred of all ranks. Colonel Challoner expressed to his regiment in orders the Inspecting Field-Officer's approval of "the very efficient manner in which the regiment moved on the field, and their general soldierlike appearance." The men, whose conduct has been remarkably good, both in and out of billets, returned to their homes the next day, their period of twenty-one days' training having expired.

The whole of the regiments of the Middlesex Militia, which have been out training since the 15th ult.—namely, the Royal London, Colonel Alderman Wilson; the East Middlesex, Colonel Thomas Wood; the Edmonton Rifles, Colonel Lord Enfield; the 3rd Royal Westminster, Lieutenant-Colonel Gleesop Commandant; the South Middlesex, Lieutenant-Colonel Somers Commandant; and the Queen's Own Tower Hamlets Militia, Colonel Lord Wiltor, mustered at their respective headquarters at the Artillery-ground, City-road, Hampstead, Barnet, Turnham-green, Hounslow, and Bethnal-green on Friday week. Having completed the period for which they were called out, and having given in their regimentals and accoutrements, the men, to the number of 3500, all received a bounty of £1 3s. 6d., and were dismissed. All in the last year of their enlistment found fit for further service, and who entered for a further period of five years, received in addition a further sum of £1, being the first instalment of the bounty of £6 under their fresh engagement. Recruiting parties from the artillery, cavalry, infantry, and Royal Marines were in attendance, and enlisted a great number for service in the regular army and her Majesty's Indian military forces.

On Tuesday morning the detachment of the Hon. Artillery Company now assembled at Seaford, in Sussex, for their annual ten days' practice, was inspected by General Blomfield, who expressed himself highly gratified with the appearance and efficiency of the men. The company were publicly welcomed to Seaford on Monday.

COUNTRY NEWS.

M. Moet Montmusard, a Frenchman, destroyed himself on Friday week, at Heeley, Sheffield, by cutting his throat. The deceased was formerly professor of French at the Wesley College.

The foundation-stone of a Wesleyan chapel was laid on Saturday afternoon at Longsight, Manchester, by Mr. Samuel Turnbull, and addresses were delivered by the President of the Wesleyan Conference (the Rev. S. D. Waddy) and other ministers.

The Dartmouth and Torbay Railway was opened as far as Paignton on Monday week. The event was celebrated at the latter place by the revival of "the Charter of the Paignton Pudding"—a plum-pudding for the poor; when made the circumference at base was 13ft. 6in., and at top 5ft. Its weight was about 21 cwt., and cost £45.

On Friday week Job Roberts, who had been drinking at a public-house at Brynbo, near Wrexham, quarrelled with a companion, named Daniel Williams. They adjourned to finish it out by fighting, and, after being so engaged for about half an hour, Williams struck Roberts a blow on the back of the neck near the ear. The man fell, and in about ten minutes he was dead.

The Sunday-school Teachers' Committee of Sheffield for the erection of a monument to the late James Montgomery, having secured funds to the amount of about £1000, entrusted the execution of the work to the eminent sculptor, John Bell, Esq. The design approved consists of a robed statue of the poet, standing in an easy attitude, with the left arm clasping the Bible, the right arm being pendent, and the hand resting on a scroll placed upon a low pedestal. The basement consists of three blocks of granite, each of the upper ones diminishing in size.

TURNPIKE TRUSTS.—The total income of all the turnpike trusts in England and Wales for the year 1856 amounted to £1,138,553, and the total disbursements to £1,139,054. The total debts were £6,244,375, and the total assets, £233,145. The balance in the treasurer's hands on the 31st of December, 1856, was £296,152.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE COUNTESS OF SHAFTESBURY.—On Saturday evening last the factory operatives of the north of England presented to the Countess of Shaftesbury a marble bust of her husband, and a testimonial engrossed on vellum, in memory of his Lordship's great services on behalf of their order. The presentation took place in the large room of the Free-trade Hall, Manchester, which was crowded on the occasion, upwards of 4000 operatives, men and women, being present.

BELL FOR LEEDS TOWNHALL.—The hour bell for the clock-tower of the Townhall, Leeds, the casting of which was entrusted to the firm of John Warner and Sons, Crescent Foundry, London, is a fine specimen in point of design, casting, and quality of tone. The dimensions are as follows:—Diameter at mouth, 6ft. 2in.; height, 5ft.; thickness of sound-bow, 6in.; weight without clapper, 4 tons 1 cwt. 9qr. 1lb. Note, B. The bell is named after her Majesty "Victoria." Cast on the waist above the name is a profile of the Queen, with the back hair slightly drooping.

ATKINSON, THE LUNATIC MURDERER.—A local journal in York has got together a set of facts to show that James Atkinson, who was tried last year for murdering his sweetheart, and acquitted on the ground of insanity, was not really insane, but that he was merely acting in order to procure his acquittal and subsequent removal to an asylum, where he thought he would lead an easy and quiet life. He has, it appears, confessed that the attempts at suicide he made when in the prison were merely feints, while many other circumstances tend to confirm this view.

TAPPING A PUNCEON OF RUM WITH A RED-HOT POKER.—George Taylor, the landlord of a public-house, the Lord Durham, in Hull, endeavoured a few days ago to tap a puncheon of rum with a red-hot poker. The spirit exploded, burning him dreadfully, and setting fire to the house. The housekeeper was in one of the back rooms, and had just time to escape unhurt; but two of Taylor's children were enveloped in the flames, and so badly burnt that they died, in a few hours afterwards. There were two other children in the place, one of whom was burnt to death, and the other so much burnt that she also died.

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPTAIN SCHOMBERG, R.N.—Some few months since, when Captain Schomberg, R.N., who had been for several years Government Emigration Superintendent at Liverpool, was promoted to the command of her Majesty's ship *Alouette*, 91, it was determined that a suitable testimonial should be presented to him, expressive of the feelings and satisfaction of the merchants of Liverpool for the manner in which he had fulfilled his onerous duties. In a short time the sum of £400 was collected, and on Tuesday the testimonial was presented at the office of Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co. The presentation was made by Charles Turner, Esq., chairman of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, who in fitting terms referred to the general satisfaction given by Captain Schomberg in the fulfilling of the duties of his office. Captain Schomberg feelingly replied. The testimonial comprised a purse containing a cheque £400, a silver salver, as well as an address suitably engrossed and framed.

THE CHAMBERS INSTITUTION AT PEBBLES.—On Monday this noble institution, the gift of Mr. William Chambers to his native town, was inaugurated in the presence of an influential company, numbering scarcely less than five hundred. The hall was appropriately decorated with gay flags in honour of the occasion, and these, with the elegantly-dressed company below, gave to the room an animated and, indeed, beautiful appearance. The arrangements for the accommodation of visitors were personally superintended by Mr. William Chambers, who during the proceedings occupied a seat on the platform on the right hand of Dr. Guthrie. Mr. David Chambers, of London, was likewise present, and several other gentlemen from England and elsewhere formerly connected with the town of Peables. The ceremony of inauguration commenced by a religious solemnity, the Rev. Dr. Guthrie preaching an admirable discourse from Proverbs viii. 10 and 11—"Receive my instruction, and not silver; and knowledge rather than choice gold: for wisdom is better than rubies; and all the things that may be desired are not to be compared to it." Subsequently Dr. Guthrie delivered an appropriate address. A hymn and the doxology were then sung, after which the rev. doctor pronounced a benediction, and the company retired.

YORKSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The meeting of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society was held at Hull last week. There were 752 entries of stock; and the implements have been more numerous than in previous years, consisting of 141 stands. The proceedings of Monday and Tuesday were almost exclusively confined to the trial of the reapers and cultivators; which took place on fields at Hessele, about five miles from Hull. On Wednesday morning the stockyard was opened to the public, and was visited by large numbers of persons. The exhibition was of a superior character. The council met on Wednesday—Lord Herries, the president, in the chair—when deputations attended from Pontefract and Keighley to invite the society to meet at those towns in 1860. After some discussion, the decision was made in favour of Pontefract by a majority of one, the chief ground being that that town had applied twice before. Lord Harewood was appointed president for the ensuing year. On Wednesday afternoon 280 gentlemen dined together under the presidency of Lord Herries. The Hon. Admiral Duncombe, M.P., Lord Hotham, M.P., and the Hon. W. E. Duncombe, M.P., were among the speakers.

THE HIGHLAND AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW opened at Edinburgh on Wednesday week. Amongst the visitors were the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Atholl, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Richmond, the Duke of Montrose, the Earl of Arlrie, the Earl of Buchan, the Earl of Caithness, Viscount Strathallan, Viscount Dalrymple, Lord Polwarth, Lord Melville, Lord Kinnaird, Lord Binning, and Lord John Scott. The show-yard was again thrown open to the public at seven o'clock on Thursday morning, and till five or six o'clock in the evening it presented a densely-crowded appearance. The Prince of Wales, attended by Colonel Bruce and Captain Keppel, entered the showyard, around the whole of which he rode, accompanied by the Duke of Atholl and the Duke of Buccleuch. The exhibition of prize stock and implements took place on Friday, which concluded this great show. The gates were closed about two o'clock, upwards of five thousand visitors having been admitted during the forenoon. As might have been expected from the extent and quality of the stock, the buyers were numerous and the competition spirited. At the close of the sales the better portion of the stock of all kinds was disposed of. Some good beasts did not find purchasers, but this arose in many instances from the high prices asked.

MANCHESTER SCHOOL FOR THE INFANT DEAF AND DUMB.—The corner-stone of this new institution, intended to be in connection with the Deaf and Dumb School, Old Trafford, was laid on Monday, at the rear of the parent school, by Mr. Thomas Turner. There were a number of ladies and gentlemen present. The inmates of the Deaf and Dumb School were accommodated on a platform; and the ground was decorated with flags. Mr. Reus presided, in the unavoidable absence of the Mayor of Manchester and the Lord Bishop of the diocese. The proceedings were commenced by the Rev. T. Buckley, who read an appropriate prayer; after which the Chairman briefly addressed the assembly. Mr. Buckley then read a brief history of the undertaking from a document, which was placed in a glass jar and deposited in a cavity below the corner-stone; as was also a second jar, containing reports of the bazaar proceedings and other parent institutions, newspapers of the day, coins of the Queen, &c. The Chairman then presented to Mr. Turner, on behalf of the building committee, a silver trowel bearing an inscription; and the stone was laid with the usual formalities, three cheers being given. An address from Mr. Turner concluded the proceedings, and the company were invited to partake of luncheon. The new schools—for which the builders' contract somewhat exceeds £4700—will be assimilated as nearly as possible in exterior to the Tudor style of the time of Henry VIII., which was adopted for the main building. It will cover an area of 577 yards; and it will comprise sheltered playgrounds in the lower story, over which will be a schoolroom 40 feet by 25 feet; dining-hall, 29 feet by 20 feet; boys' dormitory, 40 feet by 25 feet; girls' dormitory, 48 feet 6 in. by 20 feet; and all other necessary rooms and conveniences. The dormitories will afford 700 cubic feet of space for each child; and strict attention will be paid to the means of ventilation.

THE ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—This antiquarian body has just terminated its meeting at Carlisle. The papers read were long and interesting, including one by Mr. Cory on the churches of Cumberland, a lecture by Mr. Newton on the discoveries at Boudroun, a paper by Mr. Hugh M'Kie on ancient remains, &c., discovered in the sewers of Carlisle, one on Holme Cultran Abbey by Rev. J. Simpson, and several others, too numerous to be specified. Excursions were made by the archeologists to Aydo Castle, near Corbridge; to Corby Castle, the seat of Mr. P. H. Howard, who entertained the company with "signal grace and a hearty spirit;" and to Brougham Hall, near Penrith. A most delightful time was spent.

A RAILWAY TRAIN IN A BOG.—A remarkable accident occurred on the North-Eastern line, on Saturday afternoon, about two miles on the Pickering side of the incline, at a place called "Fen Bogs." The line at this place is carried across an extensive swamp on piles, and, as the noon train from Whitby was passing the place on Saturday, the engine ran off the line, and plunged overhead in the bog, pulling the train after it. The engine-driver and stoker were both buried in the bog along with the engine, but were extricated by the passengers, without being seriously injured. The passengers were thrown about in a strange manner, but escaped with a few bruises.

MURDERS.—Last Saturday night, as an old man named Richard Broughton was going from Roundhay, a village near Leeds, he was met by two ruffians at a thickly-wooded spot, called "Ox Pastures," who felled him to the ground with a bludgeon, and robbed him of his watch. The old man was found lying insensible, with five dreadful wounds on the head. He recovered sufficiently to give some account of the murder, but died on Sunday afternoon. A reward of £50 has been offered for information of the murderers. On Sunday night a blacksmith of Dursley, named Rutter, was murdered by his wife when asleep in his bed. After cutting his throat, the woman wiped the razor, and placed it under the pillow where deceased's head was lying. An inquest was held on the body on Monday, and the woman has been committed for trial on a charge of wilful murder. A furniture-broker named Richard Brown has been apprehended at Sheffield on the charge of shooting the sawgrinder Linley, an outrage which seems now not to have any connection with trade unions, as at first believed, but to have arisen from jealousy.

THE PICKPOCKET AND THE BABY.—At the Manchester Police Court, on Monday, a stylishly-dressed young man, named George Green, was charged with picking Mrs. Bradbury's pocket of a purse containing 24s. The case is thus reported in the *Manchester Guardian*.—"Mrs. Bradbury said: I live in Tamworth-street, Hulme. I lost my purse on Saturday about half-past one. I had just come down from the poorhouse into the footpath in Strangeways. I fancied I felt a pluck at my dress. I had a baby in my arms. My husband was in front of me. I laid my hand upon my dress, and said, 'My purse is gone.' A boy came up and said, 'Have you lost anything?' A man has just gone up the street looking at something behind a cart." So my husband went in the direction the lad pointed. While he was away the boy saw the man, and pointed him out. I ran after him for my life, and caught hold of him and said, 'Will you be so kind as to take hold of my baby, or I shall faint in the street?' (Laughter.) He said, 'Dear me! what is the matter?' and took the child. I said, 'You had better go into that shop;' so he went into the shop with the child. He said I had better come in, but I said I would stay outside for the air. My husband came up and said, 'I don't see anything of the man.' I said, 'Go for a policeman directly, the man's in here holding my baby' (Great laughter). My husband went for a policeman to the Exchange. The man kept saying, 'I must go, I can't stay any longer with you, for I have a great deal to do.' The fingers were at two o'clock. I said, 'No, you must not go;' and I kept him with my baby. I said, 'You are the first person that I have met since I lost my purse, and you mustn't go.' There was a great crowd at the door, and he said they stared so. So I said, 'Come with me, and I will take your arm as if I was your wife.' Then I took the baby, and we went out arm-in-arm (Laughter). We went towards the station, but had not gone far when he ran off. I ran after him, shouting, 'Stop thief!' and he was chased and caught. Joseph Waring said he saw the prisoner running near the Victoria station on Saturday afternoon, and the lady after him, crying, 'Stop thief!' A man caught hold of him, and just before witness got up to him he saw the prisoner put his hand to his side and sling a purse into the river. When the policeman seized the prisoner, he turned round to witness and said, 'You are a scamp!' The evidence against Green was considered insufficient to warrant his committal, and he was therefore set at liberty.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, with four codicils, of the Right Rev. Edward Lord Bishop Maltby, D.D., heretofore Lord Bishop of Durham, were proved in the London Court of Probate, on the 3rd of August, by his sons, Edward Harvey Maltby, Esq., and the Rev. Henry Joseph Maltby, M.A., Canon of Durham, and Archer Thomas Upton, Esq., the three acting executors: Robert Archibald Douglas Gresley, Esq., the other executor, renounced. The will is of considerable length, and bears date October 30, 1856, and the codicils respectively 1857, 1858, and 1859. A provision is made for his wife by marriage settlement; there is also an annuity for her life, as well as a legacy of £5000, and many specific bequests. To his eldest son he leaves his estate at Alconbury, together with a legacy of £7000, and a fourth share in the residue. He also leaves a pecuniary legacy to each son and to his daughter, and many specific bequests to each of them. The legacies are numerous, and most minutely described, leaving as it would seem, remembrances to all his family and relations and his large circle of acquaintance. He has also made a disposal of his episcopal robes, lawn sleeves, and consecration gloves, which he leaves to his wife and daughter, Mrs. Urquhart; and leaves his silk robes, gold shoe-buckles, and stock-buckles to his son, Canon Maltby. To the Master Warden and scholars of the University of Durham he leaves all his gold and silver medals and coins. To his successor to the bishopric he has given the portrait of himself by Sir William Beechey, also the leopard or pard stool used at the coronation of her Majesty Queen Victoria, and all the busts in the hall at Auckland Castle. He wished it to be understood, that, upon his resignation of the see, he presented his library and books to the University of Durham, and invested in Consols a sum for a salary to the librarian, and that £300 might be expended in printing a catalogue, and for other expenses incidental thereto. Any manuscript sermons and theological writings worthy of being published shall be paid for out of the residuary estate. He has bequeathed to Lady Augusta Paulet, as a mark of remembrance, Sir Joshua Reynolds's works; and to his esteemed friend and quondam pupil, the Duke of Grafton, he has left Wilkie's gallery. The residue of his property he leaves amongst his three sons and his daughter. The personality was sworn under £100,000.

The will and two codicils of Lieutenant-General Henry Adolphus Proctor, C.B., late of Aberhaphes Hall, Montgomery, were proved in London by David Jones, Esq., and Edmund Henry Lyon, Esq., the other trustee and executor by a codicil having renounced (the wife, who was sole executrix by the will, died in 1857). He has bequeathed to each of his two sons an annuity for their respective lives, to be charged upon the estates; also an annuity to his grandson, Edward Bernard Coleman, an entire orphan, the son of his deceased daughter, and upon the decease of the last survivor of his two sons he has settled the estates, with all the surplus and accumulations, upon his said grandson, and that he and all others in succession thereto shall use the surname of Proctor, and bear his arms with their own; and obtain a licence from the Crown for that purpose. The personality sworn under £7000.

The will of Edmund de Penrhyny O'Kelly, Esq., of Harley-street, Cavendish-square, was proved in London by his widow, the sole executrix, to whom he has bequeathed all his money, property, and effects in Great Britain absolutely.

MANIFESTO OF MAZZINI.—A long letter, dated from London has been published by Mazzini on the present condition of European politics, in which Louis Napoleon is held up to execration, and England warned that on his death or exile it will be only remembered against her that she only allied with France to support the tyranny that was crushing her. The present neutrality of England in the affairs of Italy is a crime. The Imperialism of France, Austria, and Russia must be crushed, or Europe die in the attempt. Europe must guarantee liberty to the peoples. "A league (says Mazzini) headed by England, which, uniting in one England, Prussia, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Portugal, Spain, and the other minor States of Europe, should declare itself guarantee of the independence and liberty of every State, in whatever concerns its internal affairs, and ready to protect even by force of arms that liberty and independence against any invader whatsoever, would radically destroy the plans of Imperialism, would withdraw the peoples for ever from its seductions, would render new wars impossible from its numerical force, and would isolate the Empire, condemning it to fight for its existence in France. Such a league is not only possible, but easy. All Europe is now afraid of the invading tendencies of Imperialism. On the question of Italy—the question upon which now rests that of war or peace in Europe—the league should say to the Empire, 'You have made peace with Austria; all reason for your longer sojourn in Italy has ceased. You descended the Alps to secure the independence of Italy. This independence requires the withdrawal of every foreign army from the peninsula. Leave it, then. You promised shortly before the war that you would abandon the Roman States when Austria abandoned them. The condition is now fulfilled—leave Rome. Leave the people of Italy free to settle with their own forces the questions which have been agitated for half a century between them and their Governments, between the nation organised and Austria mistress of Venice. We will take care that she does not again recross the Mincio, the limit assigned to her by your peace.' This is the only policy worthy of England. By this alone can she relink herself in the bonds of brotherhood with the peoples, raise herself to the height of an European mission, fulfil, without incurring any serious danger, her own duty, and arrest the usurping movement of the empire. If not, she must prepare to cope with it alone, first in Turkey, afterwards upon her own shores."

STATUE OF MARSHAL LOBAU.

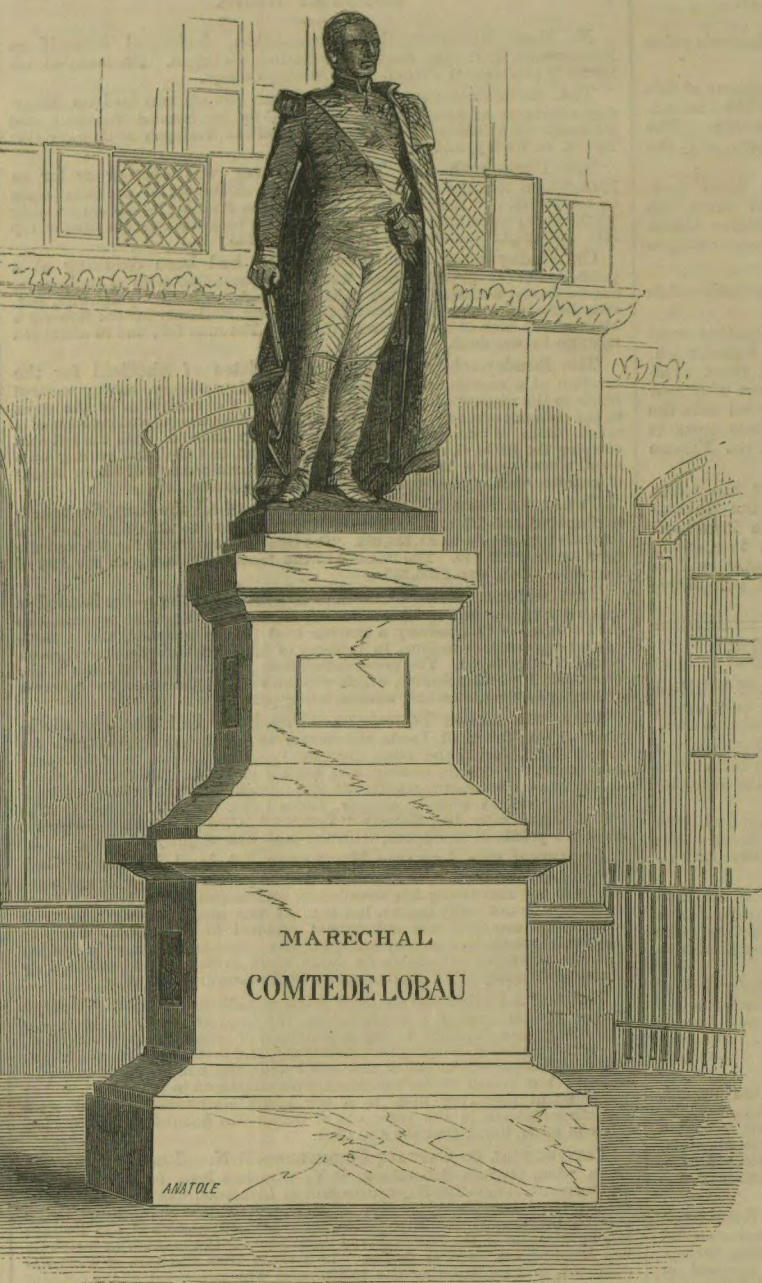
HERE is at present on exhibition in Paris, on the quay which separates the Louvre from the Pont des Arts, a new statue in bronze of Marshal Lobau, one of the great military celebrities under the first French Empire. Count Lobau is represented in a standing position, dressed in the uniform of a Marshal, and in the attitude of command. From our little sketch it will be seen that the character for firmness which distinguished the great General has been very well portrayed by the sculptor, M. Jaley, a member of the Institute. On the sides of the pedestal there are two bas-reliefs—one representing the passage of the bridge of Landshutt, and the other the taking of the city of Burgos—which are rather defective in the details of their execution.

Georges Mouton, Count of Lobau, was born on the 21st of February, 1770, and entered the French army on the 1st of August, 1792. On the 16th of the same month he became Lieutenant, and on the 5th of November Captain. His progress was rapid, owing to the brilliant nature of his achievements and the excellence of his brave example in the presence of the enemy, which frequently obtained for him the personal approbation of Napoleon, who used to say of him, with jocular pride, "Mon Mouton, c'est un Lion." He was severely wounded while covering the retreat of a corps d'armée into the island of Lobau; but, forty-four days afterwards, he was again at his post, and took an active part in the battle of Wagram. The Emperor, after the battle of Wagram, conferred upon General Mouton the title of Count of Lobau, "for having seven times repulsed the enemy, and thus assured the glory of our arms." After the battle of Waterloo, where he was made prisoner by Blücher, he was sent to England, but soon returned to France. He was created a Marshal of France and a peer by Louis Philippe, and died on the 27th of November, 1838.

The statue is destined to be presented to the native place of the Marshal, the little town of Phalsburg, in the department of the Meurthe, the "nursery of brave men," as Napoleon I. called it.

HUNGARIAN VOLUNTEERS FOR THE AUSTRIAN SERVICE.

HOWEVER strongly one's sympathies may have been enlisted on the part of the Italians in the late war, and however much one may have consequently rejoiced in the successes of the allies, there can be no question that the Austrian troops, though worsted in every engagement, fought with great bravery. So gallant indeed was their resistance—extorting praise from their conquerors—that it is not, perhaps, too much to assume that, had they been led by able Generals, Lombardy would have formed at this moment a part of Austrian Italy. Be this, however, as it may, the courage of the Austrian soldiers is beyond dispute; and, if their bosoms did not throb with yearnings for liberty, their love of fatherland, their loyal attachment to their Sovereign, and the proverbially dogged obstinacy of their race, stood them in good stead. Nor was the Austrian army wanting in a goodly number of volunteers. It was to be expected that Italy should furnish its bands of volunteers, and that at Garibaldi's bidding armed men sprung up on all sides burning to free their native country from a foreign yoke, or willing to die, if need be, in the attempt. What an ardent longing for freedom—to which a desire for vengeance gave a keener zest—did in this respect for the Italians, loyalty and patriotism achieved, though perhaps in a modified degree, for the Austrians. The sum total of volunteers in the Austrian empire who flew to arms at the appeal to their loyalty and patriotism by Francis Joseph



STATUE OF MARSHAL LOBAU.—BY M. JALEY.

amounted, we are told, to 50,000 men, and of these 16,000 were Hungarians, horse and foot, well equipped and thoroughly drilled, the horses and equipments being provided for the most part by the nobles, clergy, and gentlemen of the country. In the accompanying illustration (from a drawing by F. Kanitz) is shown one of the bands of Hungarian volunteers bidding adieu to their families ere they marched for Italy—a scene of frequent occurrence in the towns and villages on the banks of the Theiss as well as on the Danube.

of the parish. The structure, which commands a fine view of the surrounding country, has been erected at a cost of about £12,000, and forms a prominent as well as great improvement to that part of the town. The site covers an area of eight acres, which cost £3000, making the total cost £15,000. The money has been raised in the following manner:—By sale of the present site 4000 guineas, subscriptions £7000, and the balance from the trust funds. It is intended to add a chapel to the school at some early period.

CARACTACUS. BY J. H. FOLEY, R.A.

At a time when the art of sculpture suffers such unaccountable and undeserved neglect at the hands of art-patrons, and the public too generally, it is gratifying to find the wealthy and important Corporation of the first commercial city in the world stepping forward as it has done to recognise the claims of a grand, poetic art, and to encourage it by munificent commissions given to native artists. It is a year or so ago that the Building Committee of the city of London determined to appropriate a certain sum of money to procure six works by British sculptors (in marble) to ornament the Egyptian Hall, and this enterprise was speedily followed by another to a similar extent; and, as the spaces appropriated for the reception of sculpture in that splendid apartment are seventeen in number, it is not unlikely that at least five more works may yet be added to the scheme. Amongst the works already placed on their pedestals in the City Banqueting Hall are "Egeria," by Foley; "Genius," and "The Morning Star," by Bayley; "Comus," by Lough; "Griselda," by Marshall—all admirable productions, highly creditable to the arts of the country and appropriate to the site they are designed to decorate. To these will shortly be added a very grand effort by Mr. Foley idealising the character and mission of Caractacus, the great Chieftain of early Britain, of which we have great pleasure in giving an Engraving. It has been hitherto generally the practice when treating this subject to move our sympathies by representing the champion of English liberty in chains. Mr. Foley has taken higher and nobler ground, and presents him to us as free, and leading on the free to victory and independence, as described in the following passage from Tacitus, Book 12:—"As the Romans approached, the Chieftains of the confederated British clans rushed along the ranks, exhorting their men; and Caractacus animated the whole, exclaiming—'This day must decide the fate of Britain. The era of liberty or eternal bondage begins from this hour! Remember your brave ancestors who drove the great Cæsar himself from these shores and preserved their freedom, their property, and the honour of their wives and children.'"

Mr. Foley has been eminently successful in the realisation of this grand patriotic ideal. The figure is the perfection of muscular development, regulated by perfect symmetry. The action is alike remarkable for its energy and its simplicity; and the character and expression of the head, whilst avoiding the conventional prettiness of classic types, do not degenerate into barbarism. Altogether it is a work to be proud of; and the magnates of the city of London, in collecting this and other specimens of the sculptor's art of our time, and preserving them for inspection in after time, will deserve the thanks of our own generation and of posterity.

THE LEEDS NEW GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THE beautiful pile of buildings erected on the south side of Woodhouse Moor for the purposes of the Leeds Grammar School, and the foundation-stone of which was laid on the 6th of April last year, was formally opened in June last by the Bishop of Ripon, in the presence of the clergy and laity



HUNGARIAN VOLUNTEERS FOR THE AUSTRIAN SERVICE IN ITALY LEAVING THEIR HOME.—FROM A SKETCH BY F. KANITZ, VIENNA.

For the following description of the school we are indebted to the *Leeds Mercury*:—"The building consists of two large school-rooms, with class-room and library, and a residence for the head master, with accommodation for boarders. The style of architecture employed by the architect (Edward M. Barry) is Gothic, of the decorated period, and the structure is faced throughout with stone. The exterior presents much variety of outline, and, with its pinnacles, dormer windows, and lofty ventilating turrets, is conspicuous for miles round. The windows are deeply recessed, with rich mouldings, including shafts with carved capitals; and the entrance doorway presents an elaborate appearance, being ornamented with polished red granite columns, and having carved over it, in ornamental characters, the text, 'Nisi Dominus edificaverit domum in vanum laboraverunt qui edificaverunt eam.' All the roofs are of the steep pitch commonly seen in Gothic buildings of the best period; and at the point of intersection of the main roof with that over the library rises a lofty ventilating turret, or lantern. The latter is divided into two stories, the upper one serving as an outlet for vitiated air from the school-rooms, and the lower one giving access to a balcony, from which a beautiful view of the surrounding country is obtained. The master's house is at the western end of the building, and has a marked dwelling-house character stamped upon it. The whole of the ground belonging to the school is inclosed by a stone wall, and where the building is placed the wall is kept low, and is surmounted by a rich iron railing. The building resembles in shape a Latin cross, the lower or longer arm containing the school-rooms, one over the other. These are fine lofty rooms, and measure 95 feet long by 28 feet wide, and 85 feet long by 28 feet wide. At the point where the four arms of the cross meet is the staircase for the boys, which is entirely of stone, with flights five feet wide. There are no windows, and the landings are supported on iron beams. The right-hand arm of the cross contains on the ground floor two cloak-rooms, and over them a class-room and the library, each 24 feet long by 22 feet wide. The left-hand arm is occupied by the study and dormitories, all 22 feet square, for the head master's pupils. The upper arm of the cross is devoted to the head master's residence, which contains drawing and dining rooms, with a study, and the other apartments requisite in a gentleman's house. The schools are warmed by hot-water pipes, supplied from an apparatus placed in the basement. The roof of the upper school is of open timber, stained and varnished, and the whole building is most substantially constructed, the floors being supported on wrought-iron beams." The first stone was laid by the Bishop of Ripon at Easter, 1858, so that the building has been erected in about fifteen months. The opening ceremony was of an unostentatious character. At eleven o'clock the pupils and friends of the school attended St. Mark's Church, where an eloquent and practical sermon was preached by the Bishop of Ripon from Psalm cix. 9. At the close of the service the congregation proceeded to the new school, which was formally opened by the delivery of the usual speeches and the distribution of the midsummer prizes. The trustees and about two hundred parents and friends afterwards sat down to a collation in the lower school-room.

THE BRIDGE OF ST. PETER, VERONA.

The River Adige, which flows through Verona, is crossed by four bridges, one of which, St. Peter's, is shown in our Engraving; and it turns numerous floating watermills moored across the stream. The floods of the Adige are very great. One which took place in the thirteenth century is commemorated in the ancient frescoes of the cathedral. By such a flood in 1757 the Pont delle Nave was entirely



ST. PETER'S BRIDGE, VERONA.

carried away. On the 31st of August, 1845, after three days' hard rain, the greater part of the town could only be traversed by boats. The general view of the lofty towers, serrated walls, noble buildings, and the numerous villas in the neighbourhood of Verona, surrounded by cypresses, is very beautiful.

THE PIAZZA DELLE ERBE, VERONA.

The inhabitants of Verona, numbering 60,000, exclusive of the large garrison, are abundantly supplied with fruit, flowers, and vegetables, as may be seen in the Piazza delle Erbe, or vegetable market, every morning. This square, as we learn from "Murray's Handbook to Northern Italy," was the Forum in the Republican times of Verona, and contains many old and picturesque buildings connected with history. The market-cross is a most picturesque object, of an early date, and is especially charming when surrounded by the old market women, with their piles of melons and other fruit, seated in the shade of their gigantic umbrellas, many of them probably as old as themselves. The small open tribune near the market-cross occupies the place of an older building, to which, in Republican days, the newly-elected Capitano del Popolo, after having heard mass at the cathedral, was conducted, and in which, after he had addressed the people, he was invested with the insignia of office. In after times the sentences of condemned criminals were pronounced from this tribune. Proclamations were made from it, and debtors were here compelled to submit to a humiliating punishment. If the fountain, in the centre of the Piazza, was first erected by King Berengarius, in 916, it was restored and provided with an additional supply of water by Cansignorio, the ninth ruler of the Scaliger family, in 1368. The same Cansignorio erected the tower which is seen at the further end of the square, and placed in it the first clock erected at Verona. The building on one of the sides of the Piazza, with arcades and pointed windows, is an exchange, called the Casa dei Mercanti, and

was built for that purpose, by Alberto della Scala, in 1301. On it is a good statue of the Virgin, by Campagna. The pillar at the end of the Piazza was erected in 1524 by the Venetians, to whom Verona was then subject, to support the Lion of St. Mark. The pillar consists of a single block of Veronese marble. The name of the architect, as may still be read on the base, was Michael Leo. The bronze lion was thrown down when the Republic of Venice came to an end in 1799. At the end of the Piazza near this pillar is the Palazzo Maffei, once the residence of the patrician family of which the historian of Verona was a member. It is a highly enriched specimen of the Italian style of the seventeenth century. The fronts of several of the more considerable houses in this Piazza are decorated with frescoes.

PASSAGE OF THE MINCIO BY FRENCH TROOPS.

PREVIOUS to the signing of the armistice one of the last aggressive acts of the French army was the passage of the River Mincio after the battle of Solferino. The troops had enjoyed a brief interval of repose, but were soon ordered forwards again, with a view to the investment of Peschiera and Verona.

Our Engraving represents the crossing of the river at Borghetto, by the first French troops who passed it, on the 27th of June. The horsemen who are seen traversing were sent across for the purpose of indicating to the engineers the points favourable for establishing the bridges required for the passage of the army.

Fortunately the current of blood has been stopped at this point of the military operations; the voice of Peace has made itself heard; and we can only now express a sincere hope that her numerous blessings may be abundantly spread

o'er a land
Which was the mightiest in its old command,
And is the loveliest, and must ever be
The master-mould of Nature's heavenly hand,
Wherein were cast the heroic and the free,
The beautiful, the brave—the lords of earth and sea.

THE APOLLO BELVEDERE.—I have reached the Belvedere gallery of the Vatican. I am standing in the sanctuary of its glory alone with the divinity of the spot; alone, for I see nought else save him whose splendour abides within this shrine for ever! My spirit is disturbed, it seems to soar above its mortal bonds. I feel myself transported to Elysian bliss; I breathe the odour of ambrosia; I am intoxicated with the joys of nectar! My soul holds communion with divine intelligence, celestial power. It is the intelligence of Apollo, the power of art. With what majesty he moves! how noble is his gait! what proportion of limb! what beauty of countenance! Immortal serenity sits upon his brow; godlike disdain is on his lips; indignation and prowess distend his nostrils. And over all there is the flush of victory and the sweetness of the Delian god! I have penetrated into regions of incorporeal beauty; I contemplate the glory of the supernatural; and yet this is the fairest form I behold. My mind wanders back to the far ages when the refined spirit of the Pantheistic Greek created such thoughts and shapes of attributes divine. I try to imagine the prophetic pattern—the visionary archetype that existed in the artist's mind. My soul dwells upon the integral truth which, in the system of Grecian mythology, was the innermost and formative nature of such a figure, the intangible essence that was thus typified, the depths of mystery thereby sought to be disclosed, and the unearthly influence worshipped under the sculptured semblance before me. . . . I wake from my dreams; I wonder how men can talk of the advancement of an age which, rejecting such things, would seek to give us in their stead, not, indeed, the holier notions by which they were once and for ever supplanted, but the atheistic beastliness of the Socialist and the degrading indecency of the Mormon. Heaven help us! how poor a thing is human reason! What a mockery is the "march of intellect."—*"Memories of Rome," by D. O'Donovan.*



THE PIAZZA DELLE ERBE, OR VEGETABLE MARKET, VERONA.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Aug. 14.—8th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 15.—Assumption. Gas first used in London, 1807.
TUESDAY, 16.—Havelock attacked the rebels between Cawnpore and
WEDNESDAY, 17.—Frederick the Great died, 1736. [Lucknow.
THURSDAY, 18.—Quebec taken, 1759.
FRIDAY, 19.—Royal George sank, 1782.
SATURDAY, 20.—Muslins first manufactured, 1781.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 20, 1859.

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m |
| 4 40 | 5 50 | 6 11 | 6 26 | 6 40 | 6 54 | 7 8 |
| 8 4 | 9 22 | 9 36 | 9 50 | 10 4 | 10 18 | 10 32 |
| 12 4 | 1 22 | 1 36 | 1 50 | 2 4 | 2 18 | 2 32 |
| 4 40 | 5 50 | 6 11 | 6 26 | 6 40 | 6 54 | 7 8 |
| 8 4 | 9 22 | 9 36 | 9 50 | 10 4 | 10 18 | 10 32 |
| 12 4 | 1 22 | 1 36 | 1 50 | 2 4 | 2 18 | 2 32 |

NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

A Cruise in Japanese Waters. By Captain S. Osborn. W. Blackwood and Sons.
A Letter from Captain Blakely, claiming the Original Invention of an Indispensable Feature of the Armstrong Gun. Ridgway.
A Manual of Commerce. By W. Waterston. Simpkin, Marshall and Co.
After Dark. By Willie Collins. New Edition. Smith, Elder, and Co.
History of the Parish of Brompton, Gifford, Wills. By J. Wilkinson. H. Bull, Dorset.
Our World: its Rocks and Fossils. A Simple Introduction to Geology. By Mrs. Wright. Jarrold and Sons.
Personal Narrative of a Voyage to Japan, Kamtschatka, Siberia, Tartary, and various parts of the Coast of China, in H.M.S. Barracouta. By J. M. Tronson, R.N. With Charts and Views. Smith, Elder, and Co.
Macdure and Macdonald's Series of Guides to the Highlands of Scotland. No. 1, Glasgow to Oban. No. 2, Oban to Staffa and Iona. No. 3, Oban to Fort William. No. 4, Fort William to Banavie to Inverness. No. 5, Oban to the Isle of Skye. No. 6, Oban and its Vicinity.
Ruins of the Roman City of Uriconium. By S. Wright. Sandford, Shrewsbury.
The Children of Summerbrook: Scenes of Village Life Described in Simple Verse. By Mrs. Bewell. Jarrold and Sons.
The Demises of Daundelyonn. By Mrs. C. J. Froby. Three volumes. Smith, Elder, and Co.
The English Law of Property Contrasted with the South Australian System of Conveyancing by Registration of Title, &c. Published at the Registrar and Observer Office, Adelaide.
The South Australian System of Conveyancing by Registration of Title, &c. By R. Torrens. With an Index by H. Gawler. Published at the Registrar and Observer Office, Adelaide.
Trip to the Rhine and Paris. By T. M. Gemmell. Hamilton, Adams, and Co.

NEW MUSIC RECEIVED.

Alice. Words by R. H. Stoddard; music by A. Mattacks. J. Williams.
For thy gentle voice to cheer me. Written by J. E. Carpenter; composed by C. W. Glover. Evans and Co.
Impromptu on the Chimes of the New Palace at Westminster. By W. V. Wallace. R. Cocks and Co.
Jubilate Deo. Composed as a Full Anthem, by the Rev J. Green. H. May.
La Belle Anglaise Valse. By E. L. Hime. Evans and Co.
My Heart is Bid for Thee, Annie. Words by J. Seale; music by S. Glover. Evans and Co.
"Quis Separabit?" Sacred Song. Written by the Rev. R. Bond; composed by Mrs. H. F. Brock. R. Cocks and Co.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—Monday, August 15, and during the week, to commence at 7, with THE BALLET OF HALLOWEEN. After which, at 8, THE CONTESTED ELECTION: Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Mrs. C. Mathews, &c. With the new Farce, OUT OF SIGHT, OUT OF MIND: Mr. Charles Mathews. Concluding with A DAUGHTER TO MARRY.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Last week but one of Mr. Charles Kean's Management.—On Monday will be revived (first time these seven years) and will be performed during the week, Mr. Lovell's Play of THE WIFE'S SECRET: Sir Walter and Lady Amyot, by Mr. and Mrs. C. Kean. To conclude with A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. The last night of the season, which will conclude Mr. C. Kean's Management, will take place on Monday, 29th instant.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. JOHN DOUGLASS.—Notice.—The Celebrated and Original CHRISTY MINSTRELS, consisting of ten Performers and Singers, are engaged for ONE MONTH, and will appear on MONDAY NEXT. Grand Morning Performance on Wednesday at 2 o'clock.

M'COLLUM'S GREAT ANGLO-SAXON CIRCUS.—ROYAL ALHAMBRA PALACE.—Mr. T. M'Collum, proprietor of the Anglo-Saxon Circus, in consideration of the closing of the opera, many of the theatres, and gardens, has been induced to forego his original determination of closing the Royal Alhambra Palace for a summer recess, but will continue to give EQUESTRIAN ENTERTAINMENTS twice every day through the season, presenting to the public a combination of talent unequalled in the annals of equestrianism. The celebrated Quaglini Family, consisting of Clemantine, Josephine, Adelaide, Adelphi, Sebastian, Romeo, and Miss Quaglini, will continue for a short season, together with the talented Conn'r Family, Burns, the greater vaulter, Balde, the petite jockey, the star clown, Jackson and Crocette, highly trained and sagacious ponies, acrobats, athletic and gymnastic, all performing and forming the best entertainment in London. Two performances daily. Doors open at Half-past Two and Half-past Seven, performances commencing at Three and Eight.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED.—ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. The new Series of Illustrations, OUR HOME CIRCUIT and BEACHSIDE STUDIES, every evening (except Sunday) at Eight. Saturday Afternoon at Three. Admission 1s. 6s. and 3s. 6s. 6s. secured without extra charge at the Gallery and at Cramer, Beale and Co.'s, 301, Regent-street.

ROYAL COLOSSEUM.—OPEN DAILY.—Eight First-class Exhibitions and Entertainments.—Open Morning, Twelve to Five; Evening, Seven to Half-past Ten. Admission 1s. 6s. and 3s. 6s. 6s. secured without extra charge at the Gallery and at Cramer, Beale and Co.'s, 301, Regent-street.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Patron H.R.H. the Prince Consort. Engagement of Mr. GEORGE BUCKLAND, who will give his NEW LECTURE and MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT entitled "THE HUMOURS OF THE LYRE" every Evening, at a quarter past Eight. Splendid Series of Dissolving Views.—Scenes in Italy, France, Austria, on the Rhine, &c. Chemical Lecture by Mr. E. V. Gardner, Professor of Chemistry, "Poisons and their Antidotes." Lecture by Mr. King, "The Phenomena of Vision: the Human Eye as an Optical Instrument."

THE ENTIRE SERIES OF GREAT FOUNTAINS at the CRYSTAL PALACE will be displayed on MONDAY NEXT, at Half-past Four o'clock. Admission, One Shilling only. Doors open at Nine o'clock. The supply of water, being unusually ample for this season of the year, permits of the fullest display of this great object of attraction at the Crystal Palace.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the Week ending Saturday, August 20.—Monday, open at Nine. DISPLAY OF GREAT FOUNTAINS. Tuesday to Friday, open at Ten. Wednesday, Great Choral Performance, under the direction of Mr. Benedict, and Band of the Royal Marines in the Ground from Six to Eight o'clock. Admission, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence. Saturday, open at Ten. Concert. A Military Band will perform in the Grounds after the Concert. Admission by Season Tickets, free; or on payment of 2s. 6d.; Choral, One Shilling. Orchestral Band, Great Organ, and Display of Upper Series of Fountains daily. The Flowers in the Palace and Park are now in great profusion and beauty. Messrs of brilliant colours from thousands of plants in full bloom meet the eye at every turn. Grandstands and Seats in the Grounds free to Visitors. Sunday, open at 1.30 to Shareholders gratuitously by tickets.

THE GRAND BALLOON, VICTORIA.—CAPTAIN ADAMS will make his 55th ascent from the GREAT NORTHERN VAUXHALL RAILWAY HOTEL GARDENS, Colney Hatch, at Six o'clock on MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 15, 1859. After which a Grand Concert, by eminent Vocalists and Instrumentalists. The whole to terminate with a magnificent display of fireworks by Mr. Fenwick, Pyrotechnist, to her Majesty. Concluding in time for the last train at 10.40. Admission One Shilling; by Railway Return Tickets from King's-cross and Holloway, and from Hornsey, 9d. Visitors are particularly requested to ask for Garden Tickets.—WATTS and SELBY, Proprietors.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION at ASTON HALL IS NOW OPEN.

This Exhibition far exceeds in variety and importance any provincial exhibition that has yet been attempted (that at Manchester in 1857, alone excepted), and has received most valuable contributions from Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, the Secretary of State for India in Council, the Board of Admiralty, and many of our leading Nobility and Gentry. Admission: the Public, 6d.; Shareholders, half-price. Doors open at 10.30 in the morning. Tickets will be sold until 7.45, and the Exhibition will positively close at 8.30 in the evening. For particulars, see small bills, which will be shortly issued. J. P. TURNER, Chairman of Exhibition Committee. R. W. HAKKILL, Exhibition Manager.

THE BRADFORD TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL, 1859.

In aid of the Funds of the BRADFORD INFIRMARY and DISPENSARY, will be held in ST. GEORGE'S HALL, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th, of AUGUST, under the special patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince Consort, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, &c., &c., &c. PRINCIPAL VOCALISTS. Soprano: Madame Clara Novello, Madame Lemmens Sherrington, Mrs. Sunderland, and Miss Thiers. Contralto: Miss Palmer, Miss Freeman, and Madame Nantier Didie. Tenor: Mr. St. Rivers, Mr. Wilby Cooper, and Signor Giuglini. Bass: Signor Belletti, Mr. Santley, and Signor Badiali. Solo Pianoforte: Miss Arabella Goddard. The BAND will comprise the whole of the members of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden, London. The CHORUS will consist of the members of the Bradford Festival Choral Society, with additional Soprano and Alto from neighbouring towns, forming altogether an ORCHESTRA OF ABOVE THREE HUNDRED PERFORMERS. Organist, Mr. Brown. Chorus Master, Mr. W. Jackson. Conductor, Mr. Costa. TUESDAY EVENING, August 22. Haydn's ORATORIO, CREATION. WEDNESDAY MORNING, August 23. Handel's GRAND DETTINGEN TE DEUM, and a Selection from the Oratorio JUDAS MACCABEUS. THURSDAY MORNING, August 24. Mendelssohn's Oratorio, ST. PAUL. FRIDAY MORNING, August 25. Handel's Oratorio, MESSIAH. THREE GRAND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERTS will be given on the Evenings of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at which Miss Arabella Goddard will perform the Choral Fantasia of Beethoven, and a Grand Concerto, accompanied by the Full Band, &c., &c. Forms of Application for Tickets, Programmes, and full particulars may be obtained of the Secretaries, Mr. Charles Ollivier, or Mr. Charles Woodcock, St. George's Hall, Bradford. HENRY BROWN (Mayor), Chairman of the General Committee. SAMUEL SMITH, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

HENRIETTA BROWN'S great Picture of the SISTERS OF MERCY, together with her other works, are NOW ON VIEW at the French Gallery, 120, Pall Mall.

THE HEART of the ANDES, by FREDERIC E. CHURCH, Painter of the "Great Fall, Niagara," is being EXHIBITED DAILY, by Messrs. Day and Son, Lithographers to the Queen, at the German Gallery, 163, New Bond-street. Admission 1s.

NEW ART-UNION.—Limited to 5000 Subscribers.—For a Subscription of One Guinea will be given a Set of Seven of the finest Large Line Engravings ever issued, the proof impressions of which were published at Seventy Guineas. They are of world-wide celebrity and undying interest. Each of the seven given for the Guinea subscription is of more value than the single print usually given by Art-Unions for the same sum. The Plates will be destroyed so soon as the 5000 sets are absorbed, so that each Subscriber will thereupon hold a property worth at least 10s. 6d. an impression, or 23 1/2s. 6d. for the set of seven; and, as no more copies can be produced, it may be relied upon that before long the set will be worth £7 7s. or more. Upon application a set of the Engravings will be sent on inspection anywhere in London. Specimens may be seen, and Prospectuses obtained, at Day and Son's, Lithographers to the Queen, 6, Gate-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London.

COLOURED SUPPLEMENTS.—News-agents are respectfully requested to fold the Coloured Engravings presented with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS in such a manner that the surfaces may not be brought in contact with each other. This precaution, at all times necessary, is especially so in the case of papers to be transmitted to warm countries, as otherwise the varnished sides are apt to adhere by the heat, and cannot be separated without destroying the print. Numerous subscribers to this Journal residing in Jamaica and elsewhere have had their copies spoiled by "the coloured engravings being folded with the varnished sides touching." This we learn from the *Trelawny*, a newspaper published at Falmouth, Jamaica. If news-agents will kindly adopt the plan now followed at our publishing office of interposing the supplement between the coloured engravings previously to folding the papers for the Post Office we think the evil complained of will be obviated.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1859.

THE "Big Ship," as she is popularly called, is not only the greatest mechanical wonder of our age, but the noblest single proof of the scientific genius of our country. The day will doubtless come when even she will lose her individuality of greatness, and fall into the ranks as one of a fleet of similar monsters. Neither is it improbable that in size she may be exceeded, at no distant period, in as great a proportion as she herself exceeds the largest ships that were ever launched before her day; but she is at present, and until her commercial success is assured will remain, the marvel of shipbuilding and engineering skill, and the one pre-eminent triumph of British enterprise and perseverance. What compared to her, either for physical beauty and grandeur, or for a great and civilising purpose, were any of the "seven wonders of the world" that so charmed the imagination of the ancients? The Pyramids of Egypt, the Sepulchre of Mausolus, the Colossus of Rhodes, and the Statue of Jupiter were but monuments of extravagant folly and vanity, without the least purpose of utility. The Palace of Cyrus, the Temple of Diana, and the Walls of Babylon were beautiful and costly; but even in their beauty and cost they are rivalled, and in their usefulness they are exceeded, by this noble vessel. Unlike these, she is not the result of any freak of arbitrary power, or the creation of any tyrannical caprice, but the legitimate growth of a scientific idea, conceived in a mathematical brain, and carried to her present completion amid difficulties and discouragements that seemed sufficient at one time to prove fatal to the enterprise, but never to shake the faith of those who planned her and asserted a ship of such magnitude to be a necessity of our age and nation.

When her paddles and screws were put in motion for the first time on Monday last, and performed their functions with an ease, an exactitude, and a quietness suggestive alike of her immense power and of the perfect adaptability of her machinery, even in its minutest cranks, to the ends proposed, her success, as a piece of mechanism, was proved. After that trial it is impossible to doubt that she will move her mighty bulk to the uttermost ends of the Ocean with as much ease as she moved in the miry waters of the Thames. Great ships as well as small ones are liable to accident; but those who know most of ships and of the perils of the seas have the greatest faith that this particular vessel will be less liable to accident than smaller ships, and that her speed will be such as to enable her to leave the British Channel, discharge her cargo in Calcutta, take in a return cargo, and be back again on our shores within the almost incredibly short period of seventy days.

As the indefatigable chairman of the company reminded his auditors at the banquet on Monday—"The great ship had been discovered exactly at the period when she had become a necessity." If, as he said, "she had been completed two years ago, hundreds of lives and millions of treasure would have been saved in the suppression of the great Indian mutiny." And, before considering the commercial aspects of the undertaking, we should recollect that the merely mechanical success of the ship is a political fact that may be of inestimable importance to the British Government and nation. It is not many years ago that the late Czar Nicholas, when he meditated the robbery and assassination of the "sick man" of Turkey, offered to bribe Great Britain with Egypt if she would, either actively or passively, abet the crime. At that period safe transit through Egypt was considered essential to our retention of India, and the Great Ship was a mere thought in the mind of Mr. Brunel—a thought, perhaps, unspoken. At the present moment, when the "sick man" is again in danger, and when the state of Europe is so rotten, so complicated, so utterly evil, that no one will be very greatly surprised if a new war break out in a new quarter next week, or the week after, and if the Turks, as its first result, be expelled from the pleasant shores of the Bosphorus, and driven into Asia, and Egypt handed over to one of the partners in the conspiracy as his share of the plunder; it is fortunate that Science and Enterprise are enabled to diminish the evils which they cannot altogether remove. They cannot give vitality to the decaying system of Mohammedanism in Europe, but they can enable England to bear the consequences of its downfall, without danger to her Eastern possessions. The possession of Egypt by a Power hostile to this country is deprived of the paramount importance that would otherwise attach to such a catastrophe, simply by the existence of the *Great Eastern*. By means of this magnificent floating railway to Calcutta on our own peculiar element, we could transport all the necessary troops, stores, and ammunition even more

easily and cheaply than we could send them by the Overland route, and retain India, if we wished it, in spite of Egypt and of whomsoever might happen to possess it. For this and for many other reasons, independent altogether of Commerce, the merely mechanical success of the Great Ship is a triumph which will, in all probability, send Russian, French, and other foreign customers, to our market for vessels as large, or larger, to be employed for military purposes. And our own Government, slow as it is, will also come into the market as soon as any foreign Government shall have commissioned Mr. Brunel and Mr. Scott Russell to make a facsimile of, or an improvement upon, their present achievement; so that larger ships, if not available for commercial, will certainly be made available for State purposes.

The immediate question remains—will she pay as a trading speculation? Will this floating city, able to carry a population of 10,000, be as great a success commercially as she is mechanically? That, after all, is the ultimate consideration, vulgar although it may appear, by which all truly useful projects must be tested. In these respects there is every reason to believe that the commercial calculations of her projectors are as firmly based as the mechanical principles on which she was constructed; and that, even without a subsidy for carrying the mails, she will be enabled to earn money enough to pay her present shareholders a remunerative dividend.

When we think of the facilities afforded to trade by a vessel of such power and bulk, and of the immense trade as yet but half or not one-half developed of which she may be made the instrument, we cannot but believe that she will recommend herself to the practical mind of the nation, and that her first voyage to the East will inaugurate a new era, and be the signal for the creation of other vessels of like magnitude to trade in the same and in other seas, and to make Great Britain to a larger extent than ever the Emporium of the world.

THE COLOURED SUPPLEMENT.

"SUMMER." BY C. BAXTER.

SELDOM has the painter's art afforded us a more striking and agreeable subject for colour-printing than the queen of "Summer" now presented to us by the bright and elegant pencil of Mr. C. Baxter. No one has more successfully studied female beauty in her happiest moods—the glowing cheek; the bright, clear eye of health, and feeling, and intelligence—than this deservedly-esteemed artist; and in the picture before us—which is in a private collection, and has never been publicly exhibited—we have one of his most charming and successful efforts of the kind. The figure of the fair one displays that generous development which is appropriate to the full-tide of summer. The roses of her cheek, and the deeper vermilion of her smiling mouth, rival the gay colours of the flowers which deck her rich brown hair, or of the more abundant basket-load which she carries in her hands. The scarf, which falls loosely over her shoulders, is of a similar roseate hue, the bodice being of a more delicate mixed colour, a narrow strip of the chemisette, drawn with pale blue ribbon, serving as a relief and set-off to the healthy flush of her well-rounded shoulders. It may be proper to remark that, however agreeable to the eye, this preponderance of warm hues, only varying in tint, offered some artistic difficulties, which have been most triumphantly overcome. There is no appearance of garishness, no want of keeping in the general effect; rich and warm in the effulgence of a bright Midsummer's day, the actual mass of colour is so harmoniously combined and so judiciously balanced by the verdant hues of the background, and the peep of blue sky above, the cool circle being completed by the greenish grey of the petticoat, that the eye, after revelling in a very "bed of roses," quits the picture refreshed and satisfied.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort remain at Osborne. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness embarked in the *Fairy* on Saturday afternoon, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, the Princess of Leiningen, and her Serene Highness the Princess of Hohenlohe, and were present at the regatta in Cowes Roads. To-day, being the fifteenth anniversary of the birth of Prince Alfred, the band of the Royal Marines played at Osborne. The Prince and Princess of Leiningen dined with the Queen. On Sunday the Queen and Prince Consort, Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, and Princess Louise attended Divine service at Osborne. The service was performed by the Rev. G. Prothero. The Duchess of Kent, the Princess of Leiningen, and the Princess of Hohenlohe were likewise at the service. On Monday his Royal Highness Prince Alfred left Osborne for London en route to Edinburgh on a visit to the Prince of Wales. The Queen accompanied by the Princess Louise and the Princess Hohenlohe, took a carriage-drive in the afternoon. The Prince Consort rode on horseback, and visited his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia at the Pier Hotel Hyde. On Tuesday his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine visited her Majesty at Osborne. On Thursday her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia arrived at Osborne on a visit to the Prince of Wales and the Prince Consort. The Court is expected to leave Osborne for the Highlands on or about the 29th inst. The sojourn of her Majesty at Balmoral this year will be limited to three weeks. The Marchioness of Ely has succeeded the Countess of Gainsborough as Lady in Waiting, and Colonel the Hon. C. Grey has succeeded Colonel Seymour as Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Prince of Wales on Friday week visited the works of the Edinburgh Gas Company. During his examination of the purifiers, the Prince, by means of a chemical test, traced the various stages of the gas from its crude to its perfect state. His Royal Highness attended Divine service on Sunday in the High Church of Edinburgh. The Rev. Dr. Arnot officiated. On Tuesday morning, shortly after nine o'clock, Prince Alfred arrived in Edinburgh on a visit to his brother the Prince of Wales.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, attended by Colonel Home Purves, left town on Saturday for the Duchess's chateau near Frankfurt. The Duke of Cambridge and the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz accompanied the Duchess to the London-bridge terminus.

The Marchioness of Abercorn and the Ladies Hamilton, accompanied by Viscount and Viscountess Valletort, have left town for St. Leonard's-on-Sea. The noble Marquis is staying at Baron's Court, in the county of Tyrone.

The Marchioness of Clanricarde and Lord Dunkellin, M.P., left Carlton House-terrace on Saturday for Homburg, near Frankfurt, for a few weeks. The noble Marquis is in Ireland.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford have left town for Lilleshall, on their way to the north of Scotland.

The Earl and Countess of Derby and Lady Emma Stanley have left town for their seat, Knowsley Park, Lancashire.

Viscount and Viscountess Villiers have taken their departure for Pau, to pass a few months. The health of his Lordship required a change of climate.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—A marriage is about to take place between Lord Bingham, eldest son of the Earl of Lucan, and Lady Cecilia Catherine Gordon Lennox, youngest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Richmond. A matrimonial alliance is also arranged between Lady Agnes Graham, eldest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Montrose, and Captain Murray, of the Grenadier Guards.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE STRIKE IN THE BUILDING TRADES.

The strike, and counter-strike, by men and masters, was carried out, as threatened, on Saturday last. At Messrs. Myers's, in the Belvidere-road, 500 men walked away with their tool-baskets rather than sign "the document." It was intimated that the same step had been taken in all of the establishments of this firm, who employ 3000 men. At other large firms where the workmen were discharged the same orderly demeanour was universally observed. It is said 12,000 will be thrown out of work at Woolwich, where the works at the Royal Arsenal and the Marine Hospital are suspended. The lock-out on the part of the masters was, however, by no means unanimous; some forty firms being mentioned who took no step whatever with reference to the dispute. Several public contractors have had to apply for extension of time to complete the works they have undertaken; and, in most instances, the extension has been granted. Liberal subscriptions in support of the workmen are, it is said, coming in. The operatives have also received letters from eighty provincial towns, including Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Bristol, Bath, Coventry, Oxford, Newcastle, Birkenhead, and Dumfries, expressing the determination of the trades to support the present movement.

On Monday the Paviors' Arms, Johnson-street, Millbank, which is the central position of the men on strike, was crowded with operatives paying in money to sustain the movement, and with others receiving it to sustain themselves and families. The members of the workmen's conference were engaged from eight in the morning till eight at night in transacting business. The conference estimate the number of men who have been "locked out" at 15,000 artisans and 5000 labourers—20,000 in all.

On Monday afternoon a number of the chief master builders, headed by Mr. Tite, M.P., and Alderman Cubitt, M.P., waited by appointment on Sir G. C. Lewis, at Downing-street, to place before him the circumstances attending the strike, and to ask his opinion on the course that ought to be pursued. Sir G. C. Lewis said, while he deeply regretted that the strike should have taken place, he really did not see how the Government could interfere with the arrangements between masters and men. Strikes, at all times, were most undesirable; but, while the law was maintained, the Government, of course, could not interfere.

Several propositions of mediation are on the tapis. Mr. Marsh Nelson, an architect of some note, proposes the withdrawal of the declaration, and the payment by the hour at the rate of 6s. per day of ten hours for the skilful labourer, leaving it to the men to work what hours they please; details to be settled by a conference between the heads of the two associations. Another proposition proceeds also upon the supposition that the declaration be withdrawn, and that the wages be at the rate of 7d. per hour for skilled artisans and 4d. per hour for labourers; that the men work ten hours a day for five days in the week; and that they knock off at one o'clock on Saturdays. These are the preliminaries; then a conference is proposed, as in the first-named plan.

On Wednesday morning a meeting of the committee appointed by the men on strike assembled at the Paviors' Arms to consider the proposals made by Mr. Marsh Nelson, Mr. Jackson, and other gentlemen who have volunteered to endeavour to settle the differences between the masters and men. The propositions of Mr. Nelson, with some modifications, appear to find favour amongst the men, but nothing definitive was decided upon. The post of Wednesday morning brought in large sums of money from the various trades throughout the country. Enough, it is reported, has been received to maintain the men on strike at least three weeks.

Messrs. Trollope's works were going on with considerable activity on Wednesday morning, many men in the various branches of trade having accepted their terms. Crowds of the men on strike stand round the gates to watch the entrance of the interlopers, but there have been no manifestations of feeling.

At the Mansion House on Monday William Whebley Hebb was committed for trial for having on the 19th of January last forged a transfer for £500 Three per Cent Consols, with intent to defraud the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.

On Sunday morning a mad cow ran with violent speed up and down several of the principal thoroughfares of Islington as the inhabitants were going to church, and was the cause of a great amount of injury. Several persons were gored and knocked down, and some seriously hurt.

A statement was made at the meeting of the guardians for Marylebone on Saturday last to the effect that the master of the workhouse had, since February last, saved bread at the rate of £400 a year, by taking stricter measures to prevent waste.

Mr. Herban, a wine-merchant, in pecuniary difficulties, keeping an hotel in Upper King-street, Bedford-square, committed suicide on Friday week by taking nicotine, or essence of tobacco—a poison so deadly in its effects that the unfortunate man fell dead the moment it passed his lips.

NEW HOPS.—The first pocket of new hops reached the Borough Market on Wednesday morning, being the earliest arrival on record since 1818. The hops are good in quality, fine in colour, and well managed. They were grown by Mr. Thomas Manwaring, of Marl-place, Brenchley, Kent, and were consigned to Messrs. Latter, Austen, and Sons, hop-factors, Borough, and sold by them at 28 8s. per cwt.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF YOUNG FEMALES.—On Wednesday the annual educational examination of the children, and the annual meeting of the friends connected with this society, took place at the asylum at Tottenham. The examination of the children was in every respect satisfactory. At its conclusion the annual public meeting was held in the large room—Mr. J. A. Merrington presiding.

THE "GREAT EASTERN."—The interesting meeting held on board this ship on Monday last (noticed at page 160 in our Supplement) was fully followed on Wednesday by a gathering on board of the private friends of the builder, Mr. Scott Russell, who, to the number of nearly 1000 persons, assembled, on that gentleman's invitation, first, to congratulate him upon the successful completion of all his contracts in connection with this vessel; secondly, to partake of his liberal hospitality aboard; and, thirdly, to enjoy the relaxation of a "dance on deck," which the presence of some 400 or 500 ladies rendered peculiarly appropriate and agreeable. All the arrangements were upon a scale of the most profuse liberality, and the affair passed off delightfully.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 860 boys and 858 girls, in all 1718 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1849-53 the average number was 1536. In the week ending last Saturday the deaths were 1337; in the two previous weeks they were 1605 and 1419. In the ten years 1849-58 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1188. Five nonagenarians are returned, the three oldest of whom died at the respective ages of 94, 95, and 97 years. A girl, aged fourteen months, died on the 29th ult. of sunstroke; and on the day following a widow, aged eighty-three years, died of "cerebral congestion from exposure to intense sunlight." The deaths caused by diarrhoea, which rose in the third week of July to 415, fell last week to 312.

KING EDWARD RAGGED SCHOOL, ALBERT-STREET.—The children connected with this institution were on Wednesday conveyed by special train to Snarebrook, and thence to the forest, to spend a day with their teachers. Mr. Gurney, from the formation of the school, has been identified as one of its most liberal supporters, and it was mainly through his generosity that the annual holiday was arranged. The children were supplied with a good dinner and tea, and enjoyed themselves very much. The teachers and friends dined together under a spacious marquee, and various speeches were made appropriate to the occasion, and cordially recognising the liberality of Mr. Gurney and the zeal and devotion manifested by all engaged in the management of the school.

ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING THE WELFARE OF THE BLIND.—This association, which has rescued many suffering and homeless blind, and which at present affords employment to upwards of seventy blind men and women at the institution in the Euston-road, is now, owing to the vast increase of the sphere of its operation, much in want of funds. The Bishop of Oxford, in order to enable the committee to render immediate help to twenty of the most destitute homeless blind, has offered to present a donation of £20 to the special fund, on condition that nineteen others will severally contribute a like amount. In consequence of this offer several ladies and gentlemen have added their names to the list; but, the requisite number not being yet complete, the committee earnestly appeal for the further amount, so that they may be in a position to help the twenty blind persons anxiously waiting for such relief.

FIRES.—Two fires took place early on Monday morning. The first commenced on the premises of Mr. Bland, a linendraper, in the Blackfriars-road, and the lives of several persons imperilled were saved by means of fire-escapes. The other fire broke out at "The Old Barge House," and rapidly extended to the oil-refinery of Messrs. Hawes, in Ground-street, Blackfriars. A considerable amount of property was destroyed.—On Wednesday morning a fire occurred at Messrs. Waters and Seabrook's, wholesale tea-merchants, No. 53, Bishopsgate-street Without. It was discovered by the policeman on duty observing dense bodies of smoke issuing from the basement. Conductor C. Lloyd, of the Royal Society's escape, Bishopsgate, entered the second-floor window, and found in the room three females sleeping soundly. He brought them safely down, after which he rescended and brought down another female from the second-floor back room. The shopman escaped through the trapdoor. The engines having got to work, the fire was confined to the basement.—A second fire broke out on the premises of Mr. R. G. Cordeaux, wine-merchant, No. 5, New Basinghall-street, and did considerable damage.—A third fire occurred at Mr. M. A. Nias's, New-road, St. George's-in-the-East, and was not extinguished until great damage had been done. The inmates were rescued by Conductor Douglas with a fire-escape.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The corner-stone of the church of St. James the Apostle was laid at Bourton, in the parish of Shrivensham, on Monday, the 8th inst., by the Vicar of the parish, the Rev. G. Murray, Canon of Wordsworth, made a suitable address.

The riotous proceedings at St. George's-in-the-East are continued, the Rev. Bryan King, his Curate and choristers, being hooted every Sunday as they leave the church.

The *Dunstable Chronicle* states that ninety-one baptisms, including all ages from infancy to adults, took place the other day in Hoghton Regis Church—it being the first baptism Sunday succeeding the return of the Vicar after absence.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, at its last meeting, determined to appoint a resident secretary at Calcutta, and another at Madras, with salaries respectively of £500 and £400 a year, and a house each. Exhibitions of £150 each for two years are to be offered to graduates of Oxford and Cambridge who will devote themselves to the study of Indian languages and theology, preparatory to being employed as missionaries.

A memorial window to the Fincham family has been placed in the south aisle of Diss Church. The subject is Abraham offering his son Isaac in sacrifice. This is the fifth window in Diss Church which has been filled with painted glass during the last three years.

Friday week's *Gazette* contains an order in council sanctioning a proposal for assigning a district chapelry to the church at Egglestone, Durham. Another order in council confirms certain alterations in the apportionment or exchange of the patronage of several benefices and churches in various parts of the country.

The foundation-stone of a new church, to be called St. Barnabas, in the parish of St. Martin, Birmingham, was laid by Miss Ryland, of Bradford-hill, near Warwick, last week. The new church is in the district of Christ Church, and under the pastoral charge of the Rev. G. Lea, M.A. Mrs. and Miss Ryland gave the site, with £1000 to the endowment, and £500 to the building. The Birmingham Church-building Society give £1000.

HATFIELD-HEATH CHURCH was consecrated on Thursday week by the Lord Bishop of Rochester, in the presence of a numerous assembly of the parishioners and clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood. The sum of £182 was collected. After the service an elegant luncheon was served in the marquee near the church, to which a large party of ladies and gentlemen sat down, under the presidency of John Archer Houlston, Esq. The school children and poor parishioners were also entertained on the occasion.—The consecration of the church of St. John the Evangelist, Bushend, in the same parish, took place on Friday.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* Rev. J. G. Bourne to Broom, Staffordshire; Rev. J. S. Cox to Sibson, Leicestershire; Rev. O. Dowson to Lound, Suffolk; Rev. J. Heale to Poynton, Somerset; Rev. W. H. Higgin to West Robeson, Pembroke; Rev. J. Mayor, jun., to Cossington, Leicestershire; Rev. E. Y. Nepean to Bucknall, Lincolnshire; Rev. A. W. Phelps to Upper Pertwood, Wilts; Rev. J. Van Hemert to Gaultby, Lincolnshire; Rev. W. Wilson to Faversham, Cambridgeshire. *Vicarages:* Rev. R. G. Anderson to Manton, Rutland; Rev. W. G. Bayly to Fittleworth, Sussex; Rev. C. Glynn to Wolvey, near Nuneaton, Warwickshire; Rev. O. J. Humphrys to Caerwys, Flintshire; Rev. H. R. Merewether to Tenterden, Kent; Rev. F. Rouch to Littlebourne, Kent; Rev. D. F. Wilson to Miteham, Surrey. *Perpetual Curacies:* Rev. S. Danby to Christ Church, Belper, Derbyshire; Rev. H. W. Haygarth to Wimbledon, Surrey; Rev. G. B. Pix to Acaster-Selby, Yorkshire; Rev. A. V. Stuart to Nettleham, Lincolnshire; Rev. G. W. Wall to Kendal, Westmoreland; Rev. H. Ward to St. Barnabas, King's-square, St. Luke's. *Cureties:* Rev. G. Airey to St. Matthew's, Manchester; Rev. J. P. Airey to Stretford, Lancashire; Rev. W. R. Andrews to Culham, Abingdon; Rev. G. W. Asplen to Stapleford, Cambridgeshire; Rev. J. Bailey to Salford, Manchester; Rev. J. Baker to Over Darwen, Lancashire; Rev. W. M. Bennett to Northallerton, Yorkshire; Rev. S. B. Booker to Stockton Heath, Cheshire; Rev. E. Brathwaite to Strensall, Yorkshire; Rev. J. Clough to Burton Agnes, Yorkshire; Rev. H. N. Collier to Kendal, Westmoreland; Rev. T. Collins to Newcastle-under-Lyne, Staffordshire; Rev. H. R. Davies to Bridport, Dorset; Rev. W. S. Davis, to Prestwich, Lancashire; Rev. R. Dawson to St. Paul's, Hull; Rev. H. P. Dodd to Ramsgate; Rev. A. Dunn to St. Andrew's, Manchester; Rev. T. Drury to St. Thomas', York; Rev. H. C. Ellis to Thorngay, Yorkshire; Rev. H. J. Evans to Downla, Glamorganshire; Rev. H. Fawcett to Stanwix, Cumberland; Rev. T. A. H. Fitzgerald to St. Martin's, Leicester; Rev. F. Freshney to Scalby, Yorkshire; Rev. W. Garwood to Cottingham, Yorkshire; Rev. J. Godson to Colne, Lancashire; Rev. M. W. Hime to St. Mary, Cardiff, Glamorganshire; Rev. R. W. Hutchinson to Great Doddington, Northamptonshire; Rev. J. Jones to St. Michael, Aberystwith, Monmouthshire; Rev. G. S. Karney to St. John's, Oneusbridge, York; Rev. T. O. Kemp to Kogworth with Isley-Walton, Leicestershire; Rev. W. G. Ketchley to Lythe, Yorkshire; Rev. W. H. Lewis to Aberystwith, Monmouthshire; Rev. H. H. Lubbock to Stow-cum-Quy, Cambridgeshire; Rev. J. Monk to Holy Trinity, Hull; Rev. R. Mulcaster to Matfen, Durham; Rev. F. S. Newman to Clifford, Yorkshire; Rev. C. F. Porter to Raunds, Northamptonshire; Rev. W. Raby to Halton, Lancashire; Rev. F. T. Raikes to St. George, Kendal, Westmoreland; Rev. S. Rosenthal to Uppingham, Rutlandshire; Rev. H. O. Scudamore to St. Simon's, Salford, Manchester; Rev. T. D. Smith to Syston, Leicestershire; Rev. W. S. Sprague to Luton, Bedfordshire; Rev. J. Stott to St. Paul's, Blackburn, Lancashire; Rev. A. D. C. Thompson to Appleton-le-Street; Rev. C. Thompson to St. John's, Leicester; Rev. J. M. Vaughan to Shildon, Darlington, Durham; Rev. S. L. Warran to St. Peter's-in-the-East, Oxford; Rev. H. S. Wilcocks to St. Luke's, Heywood, Lancashire; Rev. J. Williams to Cymmer in Llantrissant, Glamorganshire; Rev. W. R. Bayley to Summertown, Oxford.—Rev. H. Carpenter to be Pastoral Superintendent of South Church of England School, Cornwallis-street, Liverpool; Rev. J. F. Serjeant to be Secretary to the Seamen's Mission Society.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—Advices received from Alexandria to the 31st ult. state that, according to an agreement effected between M. de Lesseps and the Viceroy, the rights and property of the Suez Canal Company, should the same be wound up, are to be transferred to the Viceroy, who would then undertake to repay the shareholders in full.

BAVARIA.—In Tuesday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the proposal of twenty-seven members for federal reform, by creating a central power and a national representation in Germany, was referred to a committee.

DEATH OF THE HEIR APPARENT TO THE THRONE OF ASHANTEE. The *West African Herald* has received intelligence of the death of his Highness Osai Quiofoe, heir apparent to the throne of Ashantee, and nephew to the King; also of the decease of the Princess Effuah Sappoon, sister to the King and mother of Osai Quiofoe. The deceased Prince was about forty years old, and had always been looked upon by the warlike nobility of Ashantee as the representative and supporter of the war party in that country—a party whose turbulence and ambitious designs have given great trouble and annoyance to the reigning Monarch, whose pacific disposition and sound sense are to us good guarantees for the peace of the country so long as he remains on the throne.

DISTURBANCES AMONGST THE CHINESE IN AUSTRALIA.—The imposition of an annual residence tax of £4 per head upon the Chinese population of Victoria has, according to the *Australian Mail*, excited a vast ferment amongst that singular people. The Victorians would, of course, be very glad were this impost to check the immigration of a people whose silent acquisitions in the auriferous districts have always been viewed with great jealousy. The Chinamen, however, impassive as they may seem, have not failed to imbibed a few of the notions upon which Britons are accustomed to pride themselves. They scout the notion of being subjected to a differential and therefore unjust tax, and express their determination to resist its collection by every means in their power short of actual violence. Out of a Chinese population of 45,000 souls, only 168 have applied for protection-tickets. Chinese meetings have been held, whereat Mandarins, decorated with gold buttons as well as with "finger-nails an inch and upwards in length," have ventilated their oratory; Chinese processions, with banners and recumbent inscriptions, have paraded about; and some long-headed Chinamen have been even hardy enough to "beard the lion in his den," wait upon the chief secretary, and wage an argumentative battle with him. Obstinacy is a quality inherent in the Chinese character, and the Government may yet have a good deal of trouble in the matter, which, however, presents no features suggestive of anxiety.

NORTH-WEST COAST OF AFRICA.—The mail-steamer *Armenian* arrived at Liverpool on Monday from the north-west coast of Africa. At Bonny River the disturbances were at an end, and trade improving. The *Crown*, of Liverpool, struck on the rocks; the cargo saved not much damaged. At Old Calabar River there is an improvement in oil, and the ships were healthy. At Lagos the canoe carrying the *Armenian's* outward mails was upset; but the mails were saved. One man lost. The surf was so great that for ten days there was no communication with the shore, and the *Armenian* could not get the mails. A canoe in attempting to reach the steamer was upset, and seven men were taken by the sharks. At Sierra Leone there was an abatement in the ravages of fever and smallpox. All white inhabitants had left the town. At Bathurst all was healthy. At Tenerife business was quiet. A Spanish brig had arrived at Madeira with the new Governor of Fernando Po, and 200 soldiers. Advices from the eastern districts of the Gold Coast, under date of the 6th instant, inform us that, at the town of Kpong, on the bank of the River Volta, there had been collected four tons of cotton, and that two tons more were on their way to Kpong. Other accounts of a later date speak of the large quantities of this article that are likely to be shipped to England now that the natives have been taught to know that it is valuable. There is now no doubt whatever that the Gold Coast will become a cotton-exporting country.

THE "GREAT EASTERN."

The inauguration of the Great Ship may be now considered as complete. In another part of our Paper will be found reports of the proceedings of Monday and Wednesday last; and one fact must have forced itself on the notice of every one who visited the ship on either of those days, and, indeed, on the scientific world and the public generally—namely, that all questions as to "impossibility" are set at rest. So far the huge fabric is a success—a decided one. It has been found "possible" to lay her keel-plate; to build and launch her; to complete and put into her engines unrivalled in size and accuracy, and to work them without heating and without noise; to set up and rig her enormous masts; to finish and fit up her principal cabins; to entertain thousands of people on board; in short, to fit her for sea. And we think that, inasmuch as it is now ascertained that all the calculations made in reference to her construction and completion have turned out correct, and all the anticipations formed have so far, in spite of engineering difficulties and commercial misadventures, and in spite of many popular misconceptions and not a few scientific objurgations, been actually realised, the promoters of the great undertaking have a right to assume that the remaining conditions of her success will not fail—in other words, that she will attain the speed calculated on. It seems, therefore, that the present is a good opportunity for furnishing some sort of outline of the facts and circumstances relied on for carrying out in a commercial point of view the same expectations which have been so far amply realised in connection with her scientific and constructive prospects.

Some idea may be formed of the rapid development of our commercial relations with the East from the circumstance that in 1851 the whole outward-bound shipping for that quarter of the globe was under 600,000 tons, whilst at present it is 960,000; and, when the railway systems now in progress in India, at the Cape, and in Australia shall have developed themselves more fully, what may it not amount to? By far the greater proportion of this traffic passes round the Cape of Good Hope. Some light goods, it is true, are carried by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers, at very heavy freights, and often at much risk to the goods themselves, as that company is formed for passengers, not cargo, and there is little space in their vessels for goods, which have in consequence sometimes to wait *in transitu* at Alexandria. But the vast bulk of the commercial traffic with the East passes round the Cape, and arrives at Calcutta, for instance, in from ninety to one hundred days. Let us, by way of illustration, follow the destinies of such a cargo. Simultaneously with the starting of the ship which carries it from England advice is, of course, sent overland in the usual way to Calcutta, and arrives there in about thirty-five days. During the sixty days or so which must intervene between the receipt of the advice and the arrival of the cargo at least eight more posts must arrive from England, announcing, it may be, the dispatch of half-a-dozen more cargoes of a similar character, and so completely changing the aspect of the market long before the arrival of the ship. The importance attached by the commercial world to the circumstances of cargo and advice arriving simultaneously may be gathered from the fact that a certain commercial firm a short time since considered it, on the occasion of a sudden demand, worth their while to send certain goods by the overland route, paying £23 a ton freight, when by the Cape route the freight would have been but £2. The commercial rule, then, being that an early market is always worth a high freight, the idea of the Great Ship Company, the first-born of whose giants is the *Great Eastern*, is to establish a system of huge steamers in connection with numerous smaller ones, the two bearing much the same relation to each other that trunk lines and branch railways do, and thus to facilitate the arrival of cargoes simultaneously with, if not earlier than, the Overland advice. Assuming such a system completed, a *Great Eastern* would leave England once a month, carrying about one-fourth of the monthly exports to India, China, and Australia, or some 10,000 tons of goods. On arriving at the Cape she would discharge the Australian portion of her cargo into a steamer there ready to receive it, coal up if need were, though she can carry enough for the whole voyage out and home, and proceed to some East Indian harbour, as Trincomalee. The auxiliary vessels, or "feeders," would have been there before her, and, having discharged into hulks the cargoes they had brought from Calcutta, Hong-Kong, or Shanghai, would be ready to come alongside at once and receive the remainder of hers, whilst the moment they were full the trunk-line ship would begin taking in her homeward cargoes from the hulks, and then return as she came, picking up the Australian cargo at the Cape. It is calculated that by this system the voyage to Calcutta will be shortened to some thirty days, a proportionate reduction of time taking place in the routes to the other commercial markets indicated. Can there be a doubt that if these calculations are only moderately carried out the mercantile world will, indeed must, avail themselves largely of the system? And it should be added, by the way, that in making these calculations, commercial data, as they now are, have been all through relied on, not as they may be; all experience, however, shows that increased facilities bring increased traffic.

There are some similar and several distinct considerations bearing on the commercial success of the *Great Eastern*, or rather of its system, in reference to passengers. The enormous difference in time between the Overland and Cape routes being abolished, how many will prefer the magnificent accommodations of the Great Ship, her steadiness in heavy weather, and, above all, the undisturbed enjoyment of these from the moment of leaving the "feeder" to the time of her dropping anchor, to the shifting from steamer to rail and rail to steamer, the calling at a half a dozen places en route, and the numerous other comparative inconveniences of the Overland route which people put up with because they wish to save time, and which, as it is, many people still avoid by adopting the old sea route.

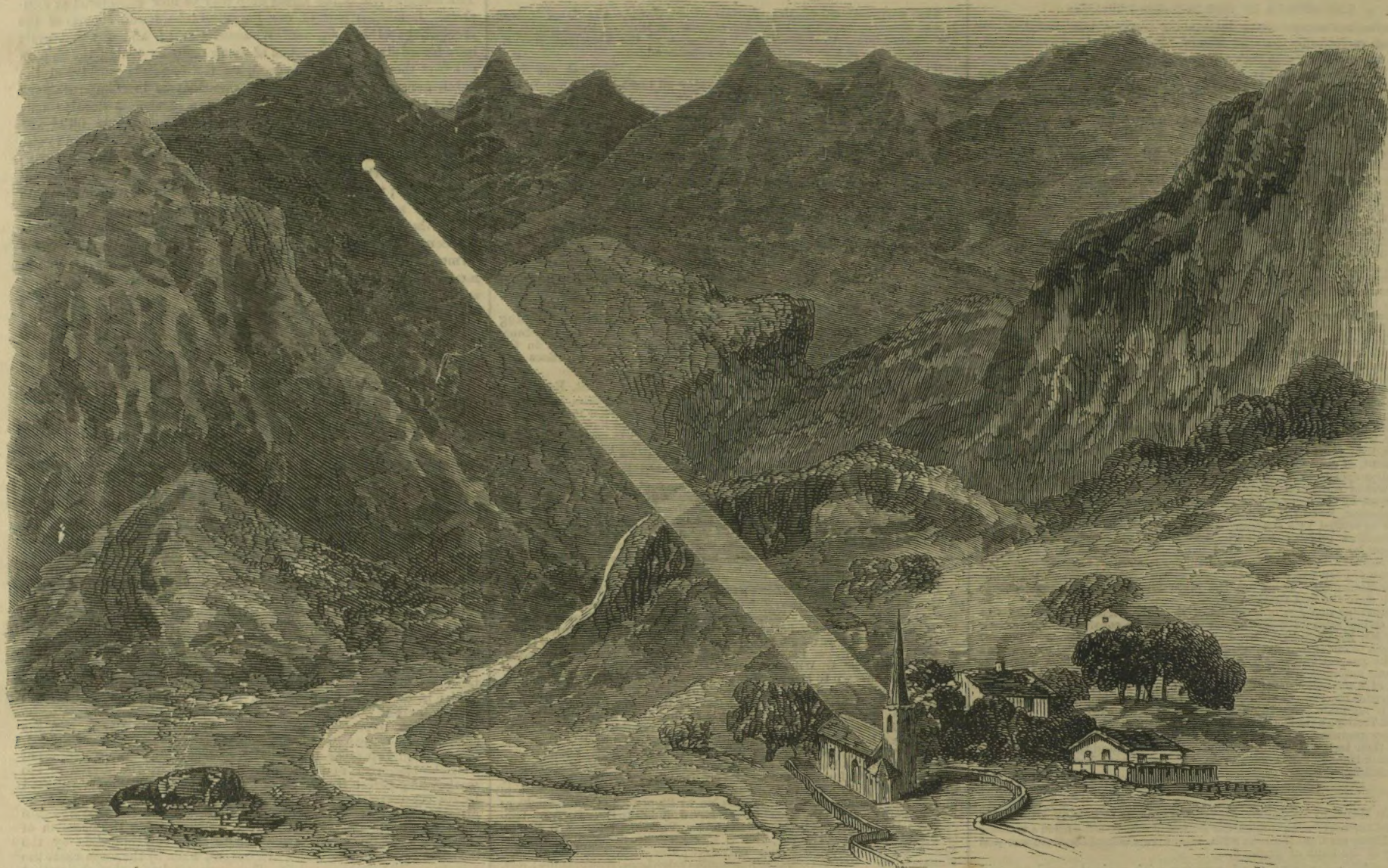
The speed of transit will also make the Great Ship Company a formidable competitor for the mail-bags. It is calculated, for instance, that the system we have been explaining will save fifty per cent in time on the Australian line as compared with the time now occupied by the Overland route. If this calculation be in any moderate way realised there will be no question "Who shall have the mail-bags?"

Recent events have called attention to another capability possessed by the Great Ship, and that one is quite as much of national as commercial importance—of course we allude to its employment as a troop-ship. The chairman of the company, in his speech on Monday (a full report of which will be found elsewhere), alluded very pointedly and very feelingly to what might have been effected by the help of such a ship during the Indian rebellion. Nor is it only in the rapid dispatch of troops to colonies that she would be found useful. In the event of an European war, for instance, how quickly could the services of one such vessel, much more of two or three, be made available in collecting our fighting regiments from the colonies for concentration at the seat of war, and supplying their place with whatever raw material the Secretary for the time being might think it wise to send out? Speaking of this one matter only in a commercial point of view, it may be remarked that, if paid at no higher rate than that given for carrying troops to India during the mutiny, the *Great Eastern* would pay for herself in a single trip.

For present calculations, and in order to lay some tangible figures before our readers, the East has been selected only; but it can be hardly necessary to point out that, if the system shall prove successful in this direction, there is scarcely any limit to its development in many other directions which will readily occur to the mind. It will, in fact, be the inauguration of a new system of commerce.

Mr. Daniel Owen Maddyn, the author of "Chiefs of Parties," died in Dublin on Saturday last.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—The adjudicators of the prizes for the best essays on the causes of the decline in the Society of Friends have awarded the first prize to Mr. J. S. Rowntree, of York, and the second to Mr. Thomas Hancock, of Nottingham. In consequence of the excellence of the second successful essay, the donor has made the second prize equal to the first in money value.



MARTIN'S HOLE, AND THE SEGNES PASS, IN THE BERNESE ALPS, FROM THE VILLAGE OF ELM.

MARTINSLOCH, OR MARTIN'S HOLE, IN THE EIGHER MOUNTAIN, ONE OF THE BERNESE ALPS.

THE Alpine Club, which now consists of upwards of one hundred members, have clearly established, by their highly interesting work "Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers," a second edition of which has just been brought out, that climbing mountains abroad, and the more social, if less exciting, pleasures of dining together at home, are not the only pastimes in which they indulge. We have seldom seen a more attractive volume. The paper, the printing, the maps, the chromo-lithographs, are all good; and it is difficult to speak too highly of the literary efforts of Messrs. Ames, Anderson, Ball, Bunbury, Davies, Forster, Hardy, Hawkins, Hinchliff, Kennedy, Matthews, Ramsay, Tyndall, and Wills, the fourteen enterprising pedestrians who have, in a very spirited manner and with more than ordinary ability, contributed to its pages.

It appears invidious to make selections, as we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend the entire book to our readers; but, as we have been favoured with an original sketch of Martinsloch, or Martin's Hole, taken from the village of Elm, we give Mr. Forster's description of that extraordinary spot. After a graphic portrait of his guide, whom he describes as having long arms and short, thick legs, terminated by feet somewhat of the size and shape of American snow-shoes, Mr. Forster states that he left Elm a little after three a.m. on a bright starlight morning, and then proceeds thus:—

"Shortly after leaving he village we crossed the stream that descends from the snows of the Ofen, and ascended, for rather more than hour, by a path along its right bank until we got to another stream which comes from the Segnes and joins the first nearly at right angles. Here we turned to the left, and followed the second stream for a short distance, and then proceeded almost due east, first over some pastures and then over loose stones and rocks, until we had on our right and very little above us that extraordinary hole or tunnel known as Martinsloch, or Martin's Hole, which had acted as a beacon almost from the time we quitted Elm.

"Martinsloch, which Ebel imagines to be a corruption of Martis Loch, because the sun shines through it on the church at Elm in the months of March and September, is a tunnel pierced through the ridge or screen which runs along the summit of the Segnes Pass.

"This tunnel appears to be quite round, and, as I was told, is about thirty feet in diameter. I tried in vain to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to its origin. There was no appearance of water near it; and, on the whole, I was inclined to think that portions of the rock, which is here stratified limestone lying horizontally, were

detached by the shock of some of the numerous earthquakes which have visited this part of the country, and that the cavity thus commenced was increased, and eventually rounded off, by the rotatory action of the sand, gravel, and snow which drift through it, occasionally with great force, and with a noise almost like thunder.

"Martinsloch has, as may easily be imagined, been attributed to Satanic agency, and also to the miraculous interposition of Providence. My guide, who had nearly as much reverence for St. Martin as he had dread of the Sardona glacier, told me that the hole was made by the saint himself, in order to escape from the devil, who was pursuing him. Thus St. Martin was a most erratic saint; and he has given his name to more than one rock and cavern in Switzerland

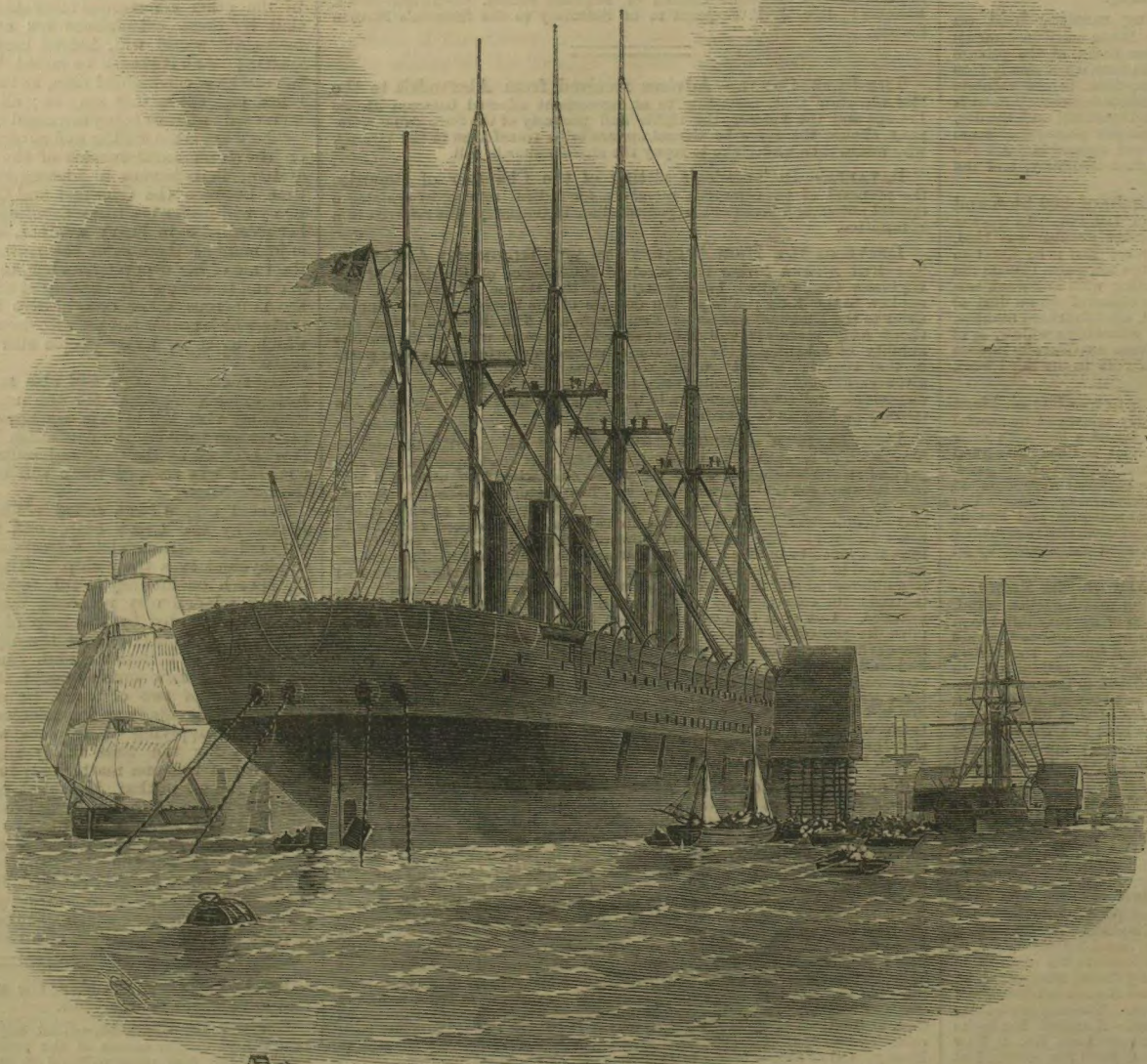
and the Tyrol. On the occasion alluded to by the guide, I should fancy that he must have been on his way to the Calfseuser Thal, where he once took refuge, and where some chalets (for they scarcely deserve the name of a village) are called after him, and that he probably went by the Sardona glacier, as, with the facilities he appears to have had for fraying his way, he would hardly have submitted to execute the long détour which I was compelled to make."

Another tradition explanatory of this hole is thus given in "Murray's Handbook to Switzerland, Savoy, and Piedmont":—"On the way up to the Eismeer a singular depression in the rocks, called Martinsdruck, is pointed out to the traveller, and opposite to it, in the crest of the Eigler, a small hole, called Martinsloch,

through which the sun's rays shine twice a year. Once on a time, according to the tradition, the basin now occupied by the Eismeer was filled with a lake, but, the space between the Mettenberg and the Eigler being much narrower than at present, the outlet from it was constantly blocked up, and inundations produced, which ruined the fields of the peasants in the valleys below. At length St. Martin, a holy giant, came to the rescue; he seated himself on the Mettenberg, resting his staff on the Eigler, and then with one lusty heave of his brawny back not only burst open the present wide passage between the two mountains, but left the marks of his seat on the one, and drove his walking-stick right through the other."

Mr. Forster, it appears, went round by Reichenau, which he tells us will always have a peculiar attraction, from its having been the place where King Louis Philippe acted as usher of a school. "His room," continues he, "neatly but plainly furnished, is in much the same state as it was at the time he occupied it, except that on the walls hang two pictures of Louis Philippe by Winterhalter. One day when I happened to be there a young man visited this room, and appeared to feel more than ordinary emotion at seeing it. He wrote in the strangers' book, 'Louis Philippe d'Orleans.' It was the Comte de Paris, the grandson of its former occupant! On the table lay a pen, tied round with a piece of black crape. With this pen King Louis Philippe had signed his last will a few days before his death. It has been sent to Mr. Planta, as a souvenir, by Queen Amélie."

Several additions and corrections have been made in the new edition of "Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers," which appears most opportunely, at a moment when, in consequence of the peace, numbers are rushing to the Alps. It may be of use to our travelling friends to know that this year Thun, Martigni, Lucerne, and even Glarus, a district quite unknown to the ordinary tourist, may be reached by rail, and that there is an express train direct from Paris to Basle, which traverses the distance in thirteen hours.



PRESENT STATE OF "THE GREAT EASTERN."—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 160.



FRENCH TROOPS CROSSING THE MINCIO. FROM A SKETCH BY M. BEAUCE.—SEE PAGE 157.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

BUSINESS in the Legislature having become reduced to mechanical routine, and the moors not being open, members who stay in town because it is the nearest starting-point for everywhere have been amusing themselves by a little internal agitation. In the first place, they have had the pleasure of seeing one of their own body brought up in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms and admonished, after the fashion of a naughty boy, because he was not in his place when an Election Committee, of which he was a member, was to be sworn; and, besides the degradation of being a literal prisoner, he had the satisfaction of having to pay a tolerable amount of guineas to the official who ran over to Ireland to capture him. This occurrence, together with at least two others which have distinguished Parliamentary proceedings during the last few days, has suggested that, after all, the position of members of Parliament is slightly anomalous when viewed in connection with the tremendous liberty which Great Britons are supposed to enjoy. In point of fact, it seems that patriotic individuals who give up, all of them, a considerable amount of time, and many of them a considerable amount of profit which might otherwise be gained in the exercise of their avocations, are a kind of prisoners, and in the perpetual custody of Mr. Speaker. Once elected, there is no possible means of a member resigning their seat, except by a fiction, the exercise of which is at the disposal of the Government of the day, who, by refusing that office under the Crown which is popularly known as the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, may keep a reluctant gentleman in duress for seven years, if a Parliament lasts so long, with compulsion on him to be in the House for at least sixteen hours a day. If he is a member of any Committee, and he does not attend, the scion of a noble family who for a mild consideration of £2000 a year condescends to wear an uncomfortable, not to say ludicrous, dress, and to carry a heavy "bauble" for a short distance every day, sends one of his runners after the peccant member, and puts him in a situation which, in the case of ordinary mortals, would give him a famous action for false imprisonment. It is not by any means certain that it is not in the power of the Speaker to keep every member in his place for the whole time that the House is sitting, and there is nothing that we know of to prevent the House sitting *de die in diem* from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, Sundays inclusive. Such, at least, is the principle and such the conditions on which a gentleman undertakes the duty of representing his fellow-countrymen, and he has not even the negative advantage of being able to "strike." Look at the case of Dr. Michell, the member for Bodmin. The ordinary agency of a petition against his return is put in motion, and, unless he chose to spend a large sum of money in defending his right to his seat, he could not escape from a position which he felt circumstances made it desirable for him to leave without putting himself under an obligation to a political opponent who, as a member of the Government, is able to afford him the alternative of the Chiltern Hundreds. In connection with this affair let it be said that it resulted in one of the most characteristic scenes that have occurred in Parliament for some time, and which proved how generous and appreciative of truth and justice the House of Commons as a body is. As is well known, that purist whose public virtue seems born of spleen, and who does Sheffield the honour of allowing that borough to afford him the most desirable arena for displaying his acid egotism, discovered that poor Dr. Michell had been guilty of the base corruption of objecting to being ruined, and that, being unwilling to allow a petition which he conscientiously believed to be unfounded to go against him by default, he agreed that if the untrue allegation which it represented was withdrawn he would retire from a seat which he could hold only on a condition that would seriously injure his fortunes and his prospects. The result has been that the plain, simple, quaint Cornishman will have a place in history, or the Annual Register, as having signally defeated that notable, we will not say distinguished, public man who, in his own estimation, is the sole depository of all the public probity of the age. It was only necessary for the odd-looking provincial doctor to rise in his place, and, with all the drawbacks of a queer accent and ungainly gestures, to tell a plain tale, rendered pathetic by the mapy emotion which he exhibited, in order to produce bursts of sympathetic cheering at every sentence; and he sat down amidst as hearty an ebullition of feeling in his favour as it was evident there was existed against his accuser. Bitter was the tone in which the member for Sheffield exclaimed, after the long period which ensued before he could find a seconder for his motion, that he supposed he should get no one to do him that office; and many were the murmurs of surprise that he should find as many as thirty members to go into the lobby with him, among whom was to be found Mr. Disraeli, who for once in his life ventured to run counter to the unequivocally-expressed opinion of the House of Commons.

We wonder whether Lord Elcho knows how narrow an escape he had of never being delivered of that great speech of his on foreign affairs, the bringing forth of which has been so long protracted. There may be three hundred members of the House of Commons in town, and at four o'clock on Monday two hundred and eighty of them were at luncheon on board the *Great Eastern* off Deptford; and but for the device of appointing a Commission to give the Royal assent to bills, which of itself constitutes the Speaker and his satellites a "House," there would not have been forty members present at the hour when it is necessary to count from the Chair. As it was, although the debate produced just nothing *ad rem* as regards foreign affairs, it did turn out to be a fitting wind up to the talk of the Session. The putting up of Mr. Gladstone to answer the initiator of the motion was good tactique, for nothing was more calculated to show that on the Italian question the Ministry were united. And certainly never did Mr. Gladstone more thoroughly vindicate his claim to the title of a perfect orator and a man of honest sympathies with right and justice. All his tone and demeanour went to prove an idea which his conduct and manner since he has been in office has generated in those who have observed him—namely, that, at least for the present, he is happy and comfortable in his position as a Cabinet Minister, and that he has obtained in the Ministerial counsels a power and an influence which must be most gratifying to him. Not only has Lord Palmerston, then, contrived that Mr. Gladstone should not be against him, but, as far as can be judged from appearances, he is just now thoroughly with him. It is most creditable to Mr. Gladstone that, having accepted office under the peculiar circumstances by which he was surrounded, he has given no half-hearted aid and support to his chief and his colleagues, but has been not only a practical but an earnest and, by inevitable consequence, a most powerful coadjutor. And he it said that another feature of this debate was that Lord John Russell spoke better than one has heard him for years. He delivered himself like a freerooper, and seemed as if he, too, was no longer an isolated unit in the Ministry, endured rather than cultivated. Can it be that, after all, those which were supposed to be contending elements when the Cabinet was formed have been welded into a consistent working machine? In reference to this it may be said that one evening last week Mr. Milner Gibson made his first essay as a Minister in dealing with some topic relating to his department; and, although just at first he was a little awkward and hesitating, in a short time he went ahead in the true Ministerial style, and showed considerable aptitude in catching the official tone, which is a knack that every man cannot easily reach. In short, one begins to think that, after all, we shall see the Treasury Lench occupied by the same body in its integrity when, some months hence, the House is cleared of the dust and spiders to which it will be consigned by Monday next.

ELECTIONS OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.—The Dartmouth election took place on Tuesday, when Mr. J. Dunn, a Conservative, was returned without opposition, in place of Mr. Schenley, the Liberal, who was returned for bribery. The Conservative candidate has also been successful at Taunton in obtaining the seat vacated by Mr. Labouchere's elevation to the Peerage; the numbers at the close being—Bentinck, 332; Barclay, 333. At Devonport, Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, a Whig, has had a hard fight for the seat vacated by Sir E. Perry. At the last moment Mr. Bushfield Ferrand came forward on the Conservative interest, and, taking the lead early in the day, was only forty-nine behind at the close, the numbers being—Seymour, 1096; Ferrand, 1047.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from Supplement, page 169.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE MILITIA.

On the order of the day for the second reading of the Militia Laws Amendment Bill, Lord ETRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE complained of the suspension of the militia ballot, and called attention to the state of the defences of the country. During the short Session that had taken place we had peace, and war, and peace again; and he feared that we might have the same thing over again during the recess, for he had no faith that the pending negotiations would result in the establishment of peace on a permanent basis. Lord KINGSDOWN thought the defences of the country would never be in a proper position unless a resort were made to something like a conscription; for by no other means could the necessary defences by sea and land be manned. The Earl of RIRON said the whole question of home defence was under the serious consideration of the Government, and during the recess noble Lords might depend that the utmost attention would be directed to the subject. He did not, however, think, in a time of peace, it would be expedient to have recourse to the ballot or any other compulsory means to augment the forces of the country. The ballot he looked upon as a great engine in time of war; but, if it was resorted to in time of peace, he thought it would be resisted to the utmost, and the effect would be to render the military service of the country highly unpopular. If noble Lords left the whole subject in the hands of the Government, they would, he felt assured, have no reason to regret the course they had adopted. The bill was then read a second time. Several bills passed through Committee, and others were read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

PONTEFRAC ELECTION.—Mr. BRIGHT drew attention to certain matters connected with the withdrawal of the petition against the return at the late election for Pontefract. Mr. Childers, the defeated candidate, polled 296 votes, against 306 polled by Mr. Overend. Mr. Childers presented a petition against the return of Mr. Overend. With a view to a scrutiny, and in order to save the expense of inquiry before a Parliamentary Committee, it was agreed to refer the matter to a gentleman on the Conservative side of the House, whose decision was to be final. Mr. Overend's party agreed to this suggestion, and the original petition was withdrawn. Mr. Overend had, however, since that period declined to be bound by the award. The result was that Mr. Childers, finding himself defrauded of his right to contest the validity of the return, petitioned the House for an inquiry. He (Mr. Bright) proposed to have the petition printed, and to move for a Select Committee to inquire into the matter. After some discussion as to the best mode of proceeding it was arranged that the petition should be printed, and that Mr. Bright should move for a Select Committee on the subject.

The Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill, the Stamp Duties Bill, and the Customs Bill were severally read a third time and passed.

THE EAST INDIA LOAN BILL.

On the consideration of this bill some conversation took place as to the propriety of giving the guarantee of this country for the additional loan about to be raised for the service of India.

Mr. AYRTON animadverted upon the politico-economical principle which seemed to prevail on the Treasury bench. This principle was very costly to the public, for the Indian loan would probably be raised at an interest of six per cent, whereas if an Imperial guarantee were given the saving in interest alone would be sufficient to repay the principal and interest in eighteen or twenty years. He ventured to predict that in twenty years to come no one would be able to understand the kind of hallucination under which the present loan was to be raised.

Sir C. WOOD said the question of an Imperial guarantee was one of vast importance—far too important to be discussed in the last few days of the Session. The Government had not thought proper in the present instance to advise it; but it was not to be denied that circumstances might hereafter compel them to bring the question under the serious consideration of Parliament. He hoped to be able to induce the right hon. gentleman the member for Devonport (Mr. J. Wilson) to undertake the mission to India for the purpose of placing the finances of that country on a proper footing.

In reply to a question from Mr. Vansittart, Sir C. WOOD said that Mr. Wilson had not as yet accepted the appointment.

After some discussion the bill was read a third time and passed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Some unopposed orders of the day were disposed of. Lord NAAS gave notice that he would next Session move for leave to bring in a bill for the better registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Ireland.

Mr. MACINNION moved for leave to bring in a bill to establish equitable councils of conciliation to adjust differences between masters and operatives. The hon. gentleman contended that if such councils existed the present strike in the building trade could never have occurred. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. COBBETT reported from the Beverley Committee that Ralph Walters, Esq., one of the sitting members, was not duly elected; that Henry Edwards, Esq., the other sitting member, was duly elected; that bribery had taken place, though without the knowledge of Messrs. Walters and Edwards; and that Boyce and Taylor, who were proved guilty of having bribed, ought to be prosecuted.

Mr. J. LOCKE called the attention of the House to the case of enlistment in her Majesty's 96th Regiment of Foot of the late private James Caulfield, who, when under fifteen years of age, was enlisted in that regiment at Westminster on the 23rd of September, 1877, and, his discharge having been refused, he died from the rigours of discipline at Parkhurst Hospital on the 21st of July, 1888. The hon. and learned gentleman was entering into a narrative of the case, when an hon. member moved that the House be counted, and, twenty-nine members only being present, the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House of Lords met at four o'clock, and sat for a short time. No discussion of any importance took place, the business being for the most part of a formal character. The Lord Chancellor, however, while waiting for bills to come up from the Commons, took occasion to state, with reference to some petitions presented by the Bishop of Oxford against marriage with a deceased wife's sister, that if there were any bill on the subject before the House he should vote against it.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

THE PONTEFRAC ELECTION.

Mr. BRIGHT moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the allegations contained in the petition of Mr. C. E. Childers, presented August 9; and that the said Committee do consist of the following members:—Mr. Walpole, Mr. Craufurd (Ayr), Captain Jervis, Lord Robert Clinton, Mr. Selwyn, Mr. Phillips, and Mr. G. C. Glyn.

Mr. OVEREND expressed himself gratified that Mr. Bright had made the motion, but at the same time deprecated the use of the word "defraud," as applied to his conduct by Mr. Bright when calling attention to the subject on the previous day. The hon. and learned gentlemen entered into a lengthened detail of all the circumstances, as far as they came within his knowledge, relating to the withdrawal of the petition against his return by the agents of Mr. Childers, and repudiated in the most emphatic manner that he had ever given his sanction to an "arrangement" which could raise the question of his resigning his seat. He was, he said, absent from town on professional business when Mr. Rose and Mr. Leeman met on the subject, and he read a copy of a telegram which he had received from the former gentleman, which led him to the conclusion that, so far from his seat being required, the arrangement proposed was only the prelude to a "dignified withdrawal" on the part of Mr. Childers. On subsequently discovering before the referee (the Earl of March) that the agents had misunderstood each other, and that the question of the seat was to be a main subject of the award, he repudiated any such reference as illegal and a breach of privilege. The Earl of March then said he would not undertake to determine upon the question of the seat, but ultimately he (Mr. Overend) agreed to leave everything to the referee; but the agents of Mr. Childers declined to proceed, because he had in the first instance refused to be bound by any award which might endanger his seat. These were the facts of the case, and it was his earnest desire that they should be submitted to the searching investigation of a Select Committee.

Mr. BRIGHT disclaimed being there in the light of the accuser of Mr. Overend. He had been informed by Mr. Childers that it was not until after his agents had tied up their papers and declined to proceed that the hon. and learned gentleman had consented to submit to the award.

Mr. OVEREND intimated that Mr. Bright was misinformed in this respect. Sir W. JOLIFFE charged Mr. Bright with having, in his speech yesterday, unfairly prejudiced the case against Mr. Overend.

Mr. DISRAELI was of opinion that, at all events, Mr. Overend had successfully vindicated his honour as a member of the House. He doubted whether, if the Committee were agreed to, a bad precedent might not be established; at the same time he would not oppose the inquiry, although he confessed he could not see what remedy Mr. Childers would have even if he succeeded in proving the allegations in his petition.

The motion was then agreed to, and the Committee was directed to proceed with the inquiry forthwith, liberty being given to them to sit notwithstanding the adjournment of the House.

EUROPEAN TROOPS IN INDIA.

The Sale of Gas Bill passed through Committee. On the consideration of the European Troops (India) Bill, Sir C. WOOD stated that the object of the measure was to clear up doubts as to the number of European troops which can, by law, be maintained in India, there being a question as to whether the legal number had not been exceeded. General PEEL said the bill proposed to increase the local army of India,

contrary to the recommendation of the commission. He submitted that a bill of such importance should not be hurried through Parliament in the last days of an expiring session. It struck him that Sir Charles Wood had drawn his inspiration from the Indian Council, and that the bill under consideration was intended to throw a large addition of patronage into their hands. He saw no reason why the area of recruiting for India should not be increased by the enlistment of foreigners, such as the German Legion.

Sir DE L. EVANS doubted very much whether any good would result from the enlistment in the Indian army of German mercenaries. He approved of the bill, and denied that it was opposed to the recommendations of the Royal commission.

Mr. S. HERBERT reminded General Peel that he had appeared in two characters with reference to this matter. He had been one of the Commissioners who reported against a local army, and he had also been a member of the Government who declared that a local army was necessary. Colonel North, Colonel Dunne, Mr. Ayrton, and other hon. members having spoken,

The bill was read a third time and passed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Sale of Gas Bill passed through Committee. The order for the Committee on the Fireworks Act Amendment Bill was discharged.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

INDIA LOAN BILL.

On the motion for going into Committee on this bill, The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH entered into much detail with respect to the Indian expenditure, and stated his belief that no reduction could be made in the British military force in that country. He repudiated the idea of an Imperial guarantee, and thought that the existing deficit could not be made up by new taxes. The actual system of India was a chaos, from which order was in the first instance to be produced, after which useful and economical reforms might be introduced. He deprecated the reduction of the salaries of the civil servants, as able men could only be induced to go to India in the expectation of making their fortunes. Lord LYVEDON thought the local military force might be materially reduced by the establishment of a local police.

After some further discussion the bill passed through Committee. The remaining business was then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

NEW MEMBER.—Mr. Bentinck took the oath and his seat for Taunton, in the room of Mr. Labouchere, who has been raised to the Peerage.

BUILDERS' STRIKE.—Mr. E. JAMES asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether he had any objection to state to the House the object and the result of a conference held with him by a deputation of the Central Association of Master Builders on Tuesday last upon the subject of the builders' strike and nine hours' movement?—Sir G. C. LEWIS said a deputation had waited upon him with a view to get the House or the Government to arbitrate between the parties. He informed them that, in his opinion, both the House and the Government were wholly unfitted to undertake any such duty with respect to a matter upon which they must be necessarily uninformed.

THE CHILTERN HUNDREDS.—Mr. GRIFFITH asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether or not it was his intention, on the part of the Government, to grant the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, or any of the other appointments commonly employed to vacate a seat in the House of Commons, to any member against whose return a petition was now pending, previous to or during the recess, and before the reassembling of Parliament next Session?—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he should not feel justified in refusing the Chiltern Hundreds to any hon. member merely because there was a petition pending against him. The House itself should consider any matter in connection with the petition.

THE SERPENTINE.—In reply to a question from Sir J. Paxton, Mr. FITZROY said it was his intention to proceed with Mr. Hawksley's plan of clearing the water of the Serpentine.

CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACTS CONTINUANCE BILL.

On the motion for going into Committee on this bill, Mr. NEWDEGATE objected to the bill on the part of the Roman Catholics of the north of England, who feared that their endowments would be brought under the management of Cardinal Wiseman and his Church, instead of remaining under their own control. Cardinal Wiseman claimed on the part of the Church the whole disposal of those endowments, and the Roman Catholics of the north were therefore desirous that their endowments should no longer be exempted from the operation of the law of the land. He therefore moved as an amendment that the bill be committed that day three months.

Mr. SPOONER seconded the amendment.

Mr. HANNESBY supported the original motion. Mr. BOWYER said Mr. Newdegate appeared in a new character as the advocate of the Roman Catholics, towards whom it was well known he entertained sentiments of the bitterest hatred. The object of the bill was to prevent the confiscation of those endowments under the Superstitious Uses Act until a plan could be devised to place them on a proper footing, and he therefore hoped that the House would agree to it.

After some observations from Mr. Scully and Mr. Kinnaird, Sir G. E. LEWIS hoped the bill, which was only a continuance one, might be allowed to pass, and they could legislate on the subject early next Session.

After a short discussion the House divided, and the numbers were—For the original motion, 70; for the amendment, 47; majority, 23.

The bill was then passed through Committee and subsequently through its remaining stages.

DIVORCE COURTS BILL.—This bill was passed through all its stages. On the motion of Mr. BRAND, a new writ was ordered for the borough of Devonport, in the room of Mr. Wilson, who has accepted the appointment of Commissioner to India.

ELECTION COMMITTEES.

The Committee appointed to inquire into the *Beverley* election reassembled on Tuesday, when the chairman reported that the Committee had come to a decision to the following effect:—"That Ralph Walters, Esq., was, by his agents, guilty of bribery at the last election for the borough of Beverley. That the said Ralph Walters was not duly elected at the last election a Burgess to represent the borough of Beverley in Parliament. That Henry Edwards, Esq., was duly elected a member to represent the borough in the present Parliament. That the last election, as far as Ralph Walters was concerned, was a valid election. The report then enumerated a number of cases in which voters were bribed with sums of £5, £3, and £1 2s. 6d., by Daniel Boyes and Robert Taylor. That it was not proven that such payments had taken place with the knowledge or sanction of the said Ralph Walters, Esq. The Committee also reported that it had been proved that three voters had been bribed by the payment of certain sums for being employed at such election, on behalf of Henry Edwards, Esq., but that it was not proved that such payments were made with the knowledge or sanction of the said Henry Edwards, Esq., or his agents. That it appears to the Committee that a corrupt system prevails in the borough of Beverley by the employment of voters at elections for the borough. That it was proved that Daniel Boyes and Robert Taylor had been guilty of bribery, and the Committee recommend that they should be prosecuted. That the Committee recommend that no writ for the borough of Beverley be issued until the evidence has been printed and laid before the House."

The *Huddersfield* Committee reassembled on Monday morning for the purpose of considering their report. On the admission of strangers, the chairman said the Committee were of opinion—"That Edward A. Leatham, Esq., was duly elected a Burgess to represent the borough of Huddersfield in the present Parliament. That it had been proved that George Moxon and John Chapman were bribed by the payment, by Jacob Wells, of £10 each more than the value of the pigs, to vote for the said E. A. Leatham, Esq. That Joe Crossley had been bribed by one Edward Frith to vote at the last election under the promise that part of his house would be used as a committee-room. That Godfrey Hudson, a publican, had been bribed by one Jabez Wells for the like purpose. That Henry Partridge had been bribed by one John Wilson for the like purpose. That Joseph Hilburn had been bribed for the like purpose. That Aquila Priestley, a publican, had been bribed with half a barrel of beer by one John Clift to vote for Mr. Leatham. That there was no evidence to show that such acts of bribery had taken place with the knowledge of the said E. A. Leatham, Esq. That the Committee had altered the poll by striking off the poll the names of George Moxon, John Chapman, Joe Crossley, Godfrey Hudson, Henry Partridge, Joseph Hilburn, and Aquila Priestley."

The *Preston* Committee reassembled on Monday, and agreed to the following resolutions:—"That Charles Pascoe Grenfell, Esq., was duly elected to serve in the present Parliament for the borough of Preston. That it was proved to the satisfaction of the Committee that an attempt was made to bribe a voter, named John Catterall, with £2, by Robert Constantine; but it was not proved that the attempt was made with the knowledge or sanction of the sitting member or his agents. That it was proved to the satisfaction of the Committee that a voter named Thomas Taylor was bribed by Thomas Riding by the payment of eight half-crowns; but it was not proved that the payment was made with the sanction or consent of the sitting member or his agents." Mr. PHINN said that, after the decision just arrived at, the petition against Mr. Cross, the Conservative member, would not be proceeded with, as the alleged bribery was of a precisely similar character to that sought to be established in the case of Mr. Grenfell, and the agency would be quite as difficult to prove.

Mr. I. H. Brewer, of the Midland Circuit, has been appointed Recorder of Northampton.

The judgeship vacant by the death of the Hon. Patrick Plunket has been conferred upon Mr. David Lynch, Q.C.; and the chairmanship of the county of Louth, vacant by the promotion of Mr. Lynch, has been conferred upon Mr. Leahy, Q.C.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

UNDER what "order" of Architecture is England to live and dictate, not to Zurich alone, but to the whole of Europe? This is the leading subject of conversation in artistic circles. What is the style or "order" to be in which John Bull is to lodge Lord John Russell? Lord John has his own masonic and unmasonic lodge, the gift of the Queen, and well seasoned and well inhabited. But John Bull must put his Foreign Secretary into a really habitable building. Downing-street, as far as bricks and mortar are concerned, is a Rotten Row. This seated and unseated members of the House of Commons both admit; both, moreover, admitting the absolute necessity of rebuilding the Foreign Office of England—almost better known out of England than in England. But what kind of building is John Bull to build for Lord John Russell and his successors? Classic or Gothic? Vitruvius or William of Wykeham? Palladio or Penrhyn? Vanbrugh or G. G. Scott? Tite or t'other thing? Barry or Beresford Hope? Tom Wyatt or anything? Yes, England has spent nearly six thousand pounds in, as it unfortunately happens, a vain endeavour to determine this question. The Prime Minister of England stands manfully out for Vitruvius and Wren; an influential body of members stand out as strongly for William of Wykeham and G. G. Scott. And to what purpose? We are not in love with classic porticos "to let," or with buttresses, flying or unflying, equally "to let;" nor are we in love with

Rich windows that exclude the light,
And—passages that lead to nothing.

But are we not to have a Foreign Office fit for future home representatives of England at Zurich or Vienna? We quarrel about style. The rats—Hanoverian and mixed—have hold of the existing Foreign Office; and, while we are quarrelling about "style," we have a "strike" in the building trade, and we cannot build either Grecian or Gothic. Our Foreign Minister must write his despatches at home.

The most remarkable feature of Lord Northwick's prolonged sale of pictures is the price at which old English miniatures have sold. Miniatures never sold so well; the quotations at which Hilliards, Olivers, and Coopers have sold would delight the old Duchess of Portland of vase celebrity, and old Horace Walpole, who foresaw what they would bring. Nor were the prices extravagant.

A hand or eye
By Hilliard drawn is worth a history;
By a worse painter made.

So sang sensible, prosaic-poet, Dr. John Donne, Dean of St. Paul's, and the friend of Isaak Walton.

The mysterious fuss about a clever novel called "Adam Bede" seems, it is said, to be nothing more than a clever hoax upon Mudie and the British public.

"The Art-Union of London" is not, if we are to rely on the printed statements of artists who exhibit "on sale or return," very much in favour with the great body of people who try to give animation to naked canvas. We were never too much in love with Messrs. Godwin and Pocock's Art-Union of London; but the complaint made against a body so efficiently represented in every respect by Mr. Godwin and Mr. Pocock is not, to our thinking alone, but the cool, calculating sense of others, utterly uncalled for.

The round-robin to Mr. Maclise—the highest compliment ever paid by English artists to an English artist—is thus worded and thus signed:—

Daniel Maclise.—We send the accompanying trifle for your acceptance, not so much as a token of our esteem and admiration as of the honest pride which, as artists and fellow-countrymen, we feel in the success of the cartoon you have lately executed. We add our hearty wishes for your future welfare, hoping you may enjoy health and happiness to complete the work which you have commenced so well. July, 1889.

R. Ansdell, T. O. Burton, Charles Barry, W. Boxall, T. Brooks, A. E. Chalon, C. W. Cope, T. Creswick, R. Doyle, C. L. Eastlake, Augustus Egg, Alfred Elmore, T. Feed, J. H. Foley, W. P. Frith, F. Grant, S. A. Hart, J. C. Horsley, W. Holman Hunt, G. Jones, J. P. Knight, E. Landseer, C. Landseer, J. D. Luard, P. MacDowell, W. C. Marshall, Y. Mitchell, W. Mulready, Henry O'Neill, John Phillip, E. R. Pickersgill, Alfred Rankley, R. Redgrave, David Roberts, A. Solomon, C. Stanfield, Frank Stone, F. Taylor, John Thomas, E. M. Ward, G. Frederic Watts, Henry Wickes.

The trifle was a porte-crayon, and the subject of the cartoon was a finished study for a fresco in the new Houses of Parliament—"The Meeting of Wellington and Blucher on the Field of Waterloo."

The Duke of Devonshire, ably inheriting the dramatic tastes of the preceding Duke, has just issued, under the superintendence of Mr. John Payne Collier, a most admirable facsimile in every way of the 1604 edition of Shakspeare's "Hamlet." This is the edition published while Shakspeare was alive, which professes to be, not incorrectly, "newly imprinted and enlarged to almost as much againe as it was according to the true and perfect copie." In thus giving to the world perfect representations of what is still unique, or nearly so, the Duke of Devonshire is rendering a fresh and important service to the literature of all climes.

Two works of national importance, excellently conceived and most carefully carried out, have just been completed. They have been years in hand, and evince in every page unmistakable signs and sentences of sensible study. We allude—and we only repeat what we hear in the best circles—to Mr. Chappell's "National Music of England," and to Mr. Parker's third and concluding volumes on the "Domestic Architecture of England prior to King Henry the Eighth."

The women of England who take most properly a lively interest in the publications of the Ladies' Sanitary Association have just succeeded in securing as editors of their publications Dr. Southwood Smith and Dr. Farr. A better selection could not have been made.

BUILDERS' CONTRACT PRICES.—As an illustration of the profits or recklessness in the building trade we may mention the difference in the contract prices given in for the new Vestry Hall at Chelsea. Seventeen sent in. The highest was Messrs. McCallow, £10,719; the lowest, Messrs. Myers, £5158. For use of Portland in place of Bath stone the additional estimate reversed the position of the contractors—Messrs. Myers were the highest, at £856; Messrs. McCallow the lowest, at £225. Thirteen tenders were sent in for the proposal to carry out Mr. Scott's designs for the Foreign Office; and here the discrepancy, though not so startling as in the case above, is sufficiently marked. They are as follow:—Kirk and Parry, £259,000; Myers, £252,900; Little and Son, £249,988; Baker and Son, £247,606; Jay, £246,956; Lee and Son, £246,800; Rigby, £241,800; Smith, £236,765; Lucas Brothers, £235,000; Piper and Son, £235,000; Holland and Hannan, £234,600; Cubitt and Co., £232,500; Kelk, £230,024.

A TOWN IN GERMANY DESTROYED BY FIRE.—According to the *Progne Gazette* a fearful fire broke out in the town of Klosterle on the afternoon of the 23rd of July, and in a short time, in consequence of a high wind, one hundred and sixty-five houses were reduced to ashes, and several persons burned to death. Others are missing, and are supposed to be suffocated in the cellars. All efforts to extinguish the flames were useless, in consequence of the high wind, the narrowness of the streets, and the circumstance that so many of the houses were built of wood; besides which several of the fire-engines, which had been brought too near the conflagration, were obliged to be abandoned, and were consumed. Of the whole town but very few houses remain unburnt, and even the new Townhouse, which was built as fireproof, has been destroyed. The entire town was destroyed by fire in 1782.

The St. Petersburg journals publish the text of the treaty concluded between the Emperor of Russia and the Emperor of China, of which the particulars have been already given. The ratification of the Emperor of Russia is appended to the document.

MUSIC.

The Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden (and with it the musical season), closed brilliantly on Saturday last. Meyerbeer's "Dinorah" was performed for the sixth time to an immense house, and with the greatest éclat. The run of this opera has been cut short by the closing of the theatre; but this, probably, will not do Mr. Gye any harm, for the few performances of this chef-d'œuvre have served rather to stimulate than to satisfy public curiosity; and its reproduction next season will create greater interest and excitement than if it had not been produced at all.

The "Pyne and Harrison Company" are to open their approaching season with an English version of this opera. Miss Louisa Pyne will be the heroine; Mr. Santley, *Hoel*; and Mr. Harrison, *Corentin*.

The principal members of the Drury Lane Royal Italian Opera company, including Mdllo. Titiens, Mdllo. Guarducci, Signori Giuglini, Badiali, Violetta, and others, are about to set out on an extensive tour in England, Ireland, and Scotland during the autumn.

The third Bradford Triennial Festival will commence on Tuesday, the 23rd of this month, and terminate on the following Friday. The following principal singers have been engaged:—Soprani, Mesdames Novello, Sherrington, Sunderland, and Titiens; contralti, Mesdames Didié, Palmer, and Freeman; tenors, Messrs. Wilbye Cooper, Giuglini, and Sims Reeves; baritones and basses, Messrs. Santley, Badiali, and Belletti. No new work is announced; the sacred pieces set down for the different performances being "The Creation," the Dettingen "Te Deum," and a selection from "Judas Maccabeus," "St. Paul," and "The Messiah." The instrumental orchestra and chorus will be above three hundred strong; Mr. Brownsmith will be the organist, and Mr. Costa the conductor.

The triennial "Meeting of the Three Choirs" will be held at Gloucester during the second week of September.

Madame Gassier is engaged at the Havannah for the next winter season, on the enormous and unprecedented terms of £500 sterling per week and a free benefit.

The Philharmonic Society have given £25 to the fund for the Handel statue lately erected at his birthplace, Halle, in Saxony.

Mr. Cipriani Potter has resigned his post as principal pianoforte instructor at the Royal Academy of Music.

Mario, it is said, is to be the manager, next season, of the Royal Theatre of Madrid, and Grisi to be the prima donna.

THE THEATRES, &c.

HAYMARKET.—Mr. C. Mathews introduced, on Thursday week, to the English stage a character which he had played with success in America. *Mr. Gatherwood* is the hero of a new piece, entitled "Out of Sight out of Mind," adapted by the actor from a French vaudeville called "Les Absences de Monsieur." The nature of the part is sufficiently indicated by the title of the little drama; and it will be seen at once that such a rôle fits to a nicety the style of Mr. Mathews. Not a thing can *Gatherwood* remember for a minute together, and he always does the contrary to what he ought. He kisses the maid instead of his wife, and turns his friend out of doors instead of the gay Lothario by whom she has been tempted. All this, and much minute detail in which the idea is carried out in a number of instances, creates that perplexity of situation which Mr. Mathews is so well able to illustrate. The part, in fact, brings out the actor's characteristic genius, and is, therefore, certain of popularity. The curtain fell to a decided success.

NEW ADELPHI.—On Saturday Mr. Webster appeared "for one night only" in a new part, which, in our opinion, will be, or should be, frequently repeated. The character is quite new to the English boards, though not to the green-room. The dramatic copyist, however, may be imagined as a necessary attaché to a theatrical establishment, and as sometimes coming in contact with its members. Such is the rôle accepted by Mr. Webster, under the name of *Mr. Holder*, who is found interesting himself with a dramatic author, *Mr. Beaumont Fletcher* (Mr. Billington), in favour of a rising actress, *Miss Constance Belmour* (Miss Henrietta Sims). This lady at rehearsal has disappointed the author in not realising the emotion intended. The piece, we should have mentioned, is entitled "One Touch of Nature;" and this is what the actress wanted, to indicate the feeling of a daughter recognising her father after a long absence. The actress, unknown to herself, is the daughter of the old copyist; and he, to forward her interests, induces the author to grant her a private rehearsal at his own apartments, and assists at it himself. The double purpose of the natural and artificial parent affords opportunity to Mr. Webster to blend and to distinguish alternately two different manners. By his substituting for the actual text of the drama descriptions of their real circumstances in early life Miss Belmour is gradually awakened to a perception of her relationship with *Holder*, and the real and dramatic recognition takes place at the same moment. This is just the sort of thing that Mr. Webster can do better than any man living; and, accordingly, we may record it as the most successful hit that has recently been made.

"The Flowers of the Forest" has been this week revived with the approbation of the audience. Mrs. Mellon, in *Lemuel*, continues to be excellent, and Mrs. Billington, as *Cynthia*, acts with earnestness and talent. The part of *Starlight Bess* has fallen to the lot of Miss Kate Kelly, who rises in power with a sense of her responsibility. Mr. Paul Bedford is still great in the "Kinchin," and Mr. Toole in *Cheap John* finds scope for much "admirable fooling." Altogether, we think the revival judicious.

THE SULTAN'S EXTRAVAGANCE.—A letter from Constantinople states that such is the prodigality of the Sultan that, though his civil list is £7,000,000 fr.—the ninth of the total revenue of Turkey—his debts amount to nearly 600,000,000 fr. As examples of his Majesty's extravagance, the letter states that in 1888 he borrowed 10,000,000 fr., at eleven per cent, to pay for a fête given to two of his daughters, and the Palace of Dolmabahché recently cost him 70,000,000 fr. According to the letter, the Sultan has no idea of the value of money, and as a proof it relates that, having once asked what the Palace of Dolmabahché had cost, he was told, "Only 3500 piastres (£84 f.)," and that he gravely accepted the answer as true. The Sultan, the letter adds, has a great many Ministers, each of whom receives 250,000 fr. a year, and in his army are 120 *muchirs* (Marshals), each with the pay of 200,000 fr. a year. In addition, the Marshals, when holding commands, extort money from the populations: the one at Erzeroum, for example, is represented to make not less than 800,000 fr. a year.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.—The *Times* correspondent at St. Petersburg gives an account of a grand review which he had just witnessed at Cronstadt of a number of new Russian steam-ships of war. During the late war the steam navy of Russia in the Baltic was singularly inefficient. Now, however, under the active superintendence of the Grand Duke Constantine, all this has been greatly altered; and at the review on the 23rd ult. four screw-ships of the line, seven screw-frigates, and a large flotilla of screw gun-boats were anchored outside the fortresses. The day was lovely, a gentle breeze just ruffling the surface of the water, and the fleet presented a most imposing spectacle as it lay motionless in the harbour. The whole of these ships had been built since the war, and were but the advanced guard, so to speak, of the main body which is to succeed them. Many are admirably constructed, and the whole of them are on good models. Precisely at half-past twelve the Emperor and the Grand Duke Constantine, accompanied by a numerous suite, embarked on board the Imperial yacht *Alexandrine*, moored off Peterhof, and started for Cronstadt. Two other steamers conveyed the Imperial family and the dignitaries of the Court. The Imperial cortège slowly approached the fleet, and as it hove in sight yards were manned in very fair style. The yacht then steamed down the lines, and on nearing each ship successively the Emperor, in a loud tone of voice, saluted the crews, to which they replied with a tremendous hurrah. Having passed along both lines the Imperial yacht took up a central position, and hoisted a signal, by which his Imperial Majesty thanked the officers and crews for the excellent appearance presented by the fleet. The Imperial standard was then run up on board the yacht. This was replied to by a salute from the flag ship, followed by one from the whole squadron. The forts replied to the vessels, and when the smoke cleared away the fleet re-appeared gallily dressed with flags, each ship bearing the Imperial standard at the main. The Emperor then took boat, and minutely inspected the *Constantin* and the *Sinope*, after which he returned to the yacht. He was dressed in full naval uniform, as was the Grand Duke Constantine. At half-past three they returned to Peterhof.

THE FARM.

THE agricultural shows of the season reached their culminating point during the last fortnight. At Hartlepool the star of Warlaby, which suffered such an eclipse at Warwick, shone out again with Queen Mab, who at last placed the Durham County Plate of 100 guineas on Mr. Booth's sideboard. Thrice it has to be won in succession, and already Queen of the May and Nectarine Blossom had done their duty. Royal Butterfly was also in full force, and head prizeman again in his class; but in the Plate competition for the best in the yard Queen Mab was preferred to him; still, in form, she is far below Queen of the May to our taste, and we believe there is every hope that that beautiful animal may "train on" and come out A 1 again next year. The Yorkshire show was not so good as it was last year, as Mr. Douglas reserved his cattle for the Highland Show at Edinburgh, which took place the same week. Queen Mab was first in the cow class again, and Royal Butterfly and Prince Talleyrand stood in their old Warwick places once more. Radford had no such luck, as, after being thoroughly beaten at Grimsby the week before, a Warwick rival, Lord Feversham's Prince Imperial, got the second prize over his head, while the first went to the curly-headed Statesman, who was sold at Mr. Wetherall's sale for only 82 guineas. It seemed rather strange after his protest respecting her defeat at Warwick that Mr. Booth did not send Queen of the Isles to meet her victorious rivals, Colonel Townley's Fidelity and Pearl, again at Hull. Never was the Colonel's herd, thanks to the renowned Culshaw, in such force, as he exhibited thirteen splendid animals, and won no less than six first and three second prizes. His two winning bull calves, however, were both by Baron Hopewell; and the blood of Warlaby also held its own with Prince Talleyrand, Woodbine, Harmless, and Wave Hope, who were either first or second in their respective classes. The latter calf, along with the bull calf Royal Hope, who was highly commended, was sold by Mr. Torr that evening for 300 guineas, to go to Australia. So much for good blood when sales have to be effected, however much the admirers of the "old crummies," who go year after year to shows without educating their eyes one whit or carrying away a single idea, may affect to sneer at "shorthorn folly." Captain Gunter was first among the yearling heifers with his Duchess 77th, who was third at Warwick, and no small credit to the rising Wetherby herd, which is gradually becoming a "Kirklevington removed." Perhaps, after all, the wonder of the show was Beauty's Butterfly, who bids fair to win, *à la Victoria*, the double Christmas honours for Townley Park both at Birmingham and Smithfield. Among the Leicester shearing rams Mr. Sanday's blood reigned supreme; and in the best ram of any age he beat Mr. Pawlett, and reversed the Warwick decision.

With the exception of the adulatory mobbing which the Prince of Wales received when he rode on to the ground on horseback, and a dreary dinner in which the first ten toasts, out of twenty-four, were confined to three Dukes, the Highland Society held a good meeting. The first bull prize went to Mr. Shepherd, of Shethin, with Cherry Duke the 2nd of Mr. Bolden's breeding; and Young Hair-at-Law, who had been first at Dundalk the week before, had to be content with third honours. Mr. Douglas grew tired of having his Rose of Sharon twice beaten by her neighbour Volga in the sister kingdoms, and came to her rescue successfully with his Venus de Medicis. His Maid of Athelstane had second honours, for the third time this season; but here it was Lady of Athelstane who beat her, and those who have "a Devon eye," and delight in neatness and symmetry in a small compass, did not cavil at the decision. The Duke of Richmond's prize Southdowns came from Goodwood, and fearful havoc they made in the ranks of the opposition.

The harvest goes on pretty favourably, considering the heavy falls of rain and the continued scarcity of hands; and the Royal Agricultural Society, which has a cash balance of about £2500 at its bankers', has adjourned till its monthly meeting in November when the important elections for secretary and editor will, we believe, be made.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
at 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea, 84 feet.

| DAY. | DAILY MEANS OF | | | | | THERMOMETER. | | WIND. | | RAIN in 24 hours. Read at 10 A.M. |
|--------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Barometer Corrected. | Temperature of the Air. | Dew Point. | Relative Humidity. | Amount of Cloud. | Minimum Read at 10 A.M. | Maximum Read at 10 P.M. | General Direction. | Movement in 24 hours. | |
| Aug. 3 | 29.933 | 65.7 | 50.9 | 61 | 0-10 | 47.7 | 77.1 | S. SW. | Steady | 276 .000 |
| " 4 | 29.918 | 63.4 | 50.0 | 64 | 2 | 53.8 | 72.7 | SW. WAW. | 204 | 223 |
| " 5 | 30.049 | 60.7 | 49.3 | 63 | 3 | 55.4 | 70.8 | SSW. SW. | 251 | .000 |
| " 6 | 30.041 | 61.3 | 53.2 | 76 | 9 | 48.7 | 71.6 | SSW. SW. | 203 | .000 |
| " 7 | 29.844 | 67.6 | 59.8 | 75 | 10 | 53.1 | 75.8 | SSW. SW. | 310 | .000 |
| " 8 | 29.799 | 66.0 | 62.9 | 90 | 7 | 62.2 | 75.3 | SSW. NE. | 247 | .268 |
| " 9 | 29.984 | 56.2 | 52.6 | 89 | 10 | 54.8 | 62.8 | NE. ENE. | 497 | .080 |

On Friday week the freehold property, Branksea Island Castle and estate, lately belonging to Colonel Waugh, was put up to auction. The sum of £46,500 was the highest bid made, and as the Court of Chancery had fixed the reserve price at £50,000 no sale could be effected.

The Hon. Spring Rice had just withdrawn from the office of Deputy Chairman of the Board of Customs. The next in turn, according to seniority, for the Deputy Chairmanship is Mr. F. Goulburn, whose elevation will occasion a vacancy at the board.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY'S NEW TRAINING COLLEGE FOR MISTRESSES.

THE first stone of this building was laid on Friday, the 5th of August, by Earl Granville, K.G., in the presence of a large assemblage of the friends of the society, among whom were Earl Ducie, the Lord Mayor, the Rev. C. Kemble, Rev. W. Cadman, Rev. H. Thompson, Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, Rev. J. Russell; W. Roupell, Esq., M.P.; H. E. Gurney, Esq., the treasurer (who presided on the occasion); J. Corderoy, Hugh Owen, J. K. Welch, T. H. Gladstone, E. Crowley, F. Fox, S. L. Fox, Esqrs., and other members of the committee.

The site, which is freehold, and about an acre in extent, is admirably suited for the purpose. It is situated at Stockwell, near the junction of the Southwark-bridge-road with the Clapham-road. Provision had been made in the plans for the residence and instruction of one hundred young women, apartments for a female superintendent and the necessary teaching staff, with practising schools for girls and infants.

The principal front, which is to be of a plain Italian character, will extend about 115 feet, and form one side of a quadrangular building. A portion of the wings being carried up higher than the centre will give it some relief. The dining-hall, 60 feet in length, three spacious class-rooms, and a lecture-hall 44 feet by 33, will form prominent features in the arrangement of the ground floor; while ample corridors will give communication with the various parts of the building. On the basement, besides rooms for the use of the students, will be kitchens for the general purposes of the establishment, and also for practice in domestic economy, together with a washhouse and laundry.

The sleeping accommodation for the students will consist of six large dormitories, subdivided into compartments of sufficient height to ensure privacy, and yet to allow of the complete ventilation of the whole. A teacher's room will be so placed in connection with each dormitory as to obtain entire supervision. Apartments for a superintendent and for the teachers, an infirmary, with baths, box-rooms, additional bed-rooms, store-rooms, &c., are to be suitably placed. Great care has been taken to secure adaptation and completeness, and considerations of health and utility will take precedence of mere ornament or show. The practising schools will contain every modern appliance. They are to be situated behind the main building, having a separate entrance from the main road for the children, for whom there will be a playground, and there is to be also an exercise-ground for the students.

The contract for the works is £15,572; but this is exclusive of the land and a portion of the internal fittings and furniture, for which at least £2000 must be added, making a total outlay of £17,572. Towards this it is understood that about £6000 will be granted by the



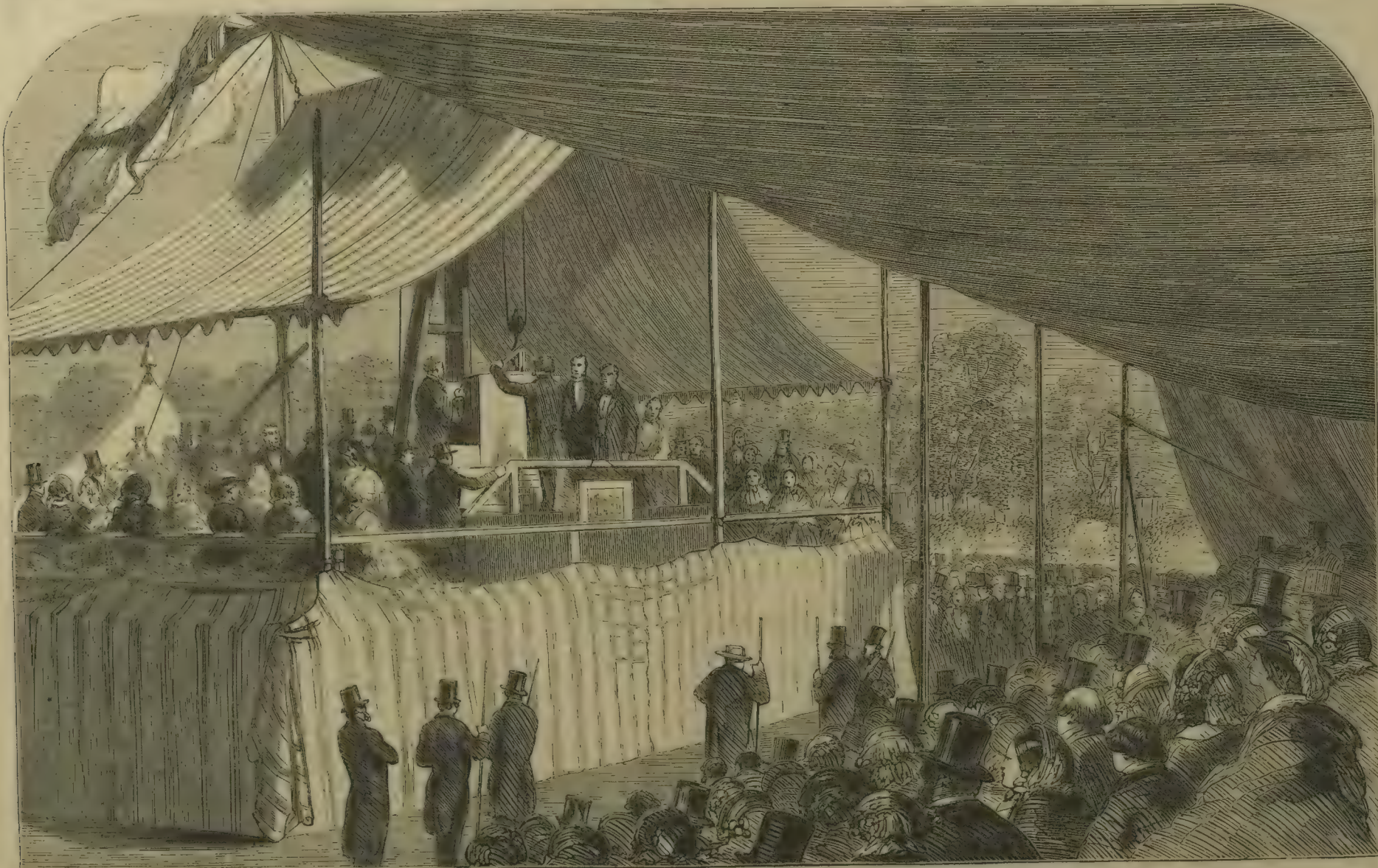
THE LEEDS NEW GRAMMAR SCHOOL, WOODHOUSE MOOR.—SEE PAGE 146.

Committee of Council on Education. The preliminary list of contributions amounts to £4000, chiefly from members of the committee, and including a donation of £100 from his Grace the Duke of Bedford, who is the president of the society.

From a statement read by the secretary, on the occasion of laying the first stone, it appeared that the committee have been compelled thus to extend their operations; that applications for teachers cannot be met; that in some cases the opening of new schools had to be

postponed, and in others those in existence are languishing for want of efficient masters and mistresses; while during the last two years one hundred suitable candidates have been refused admission owing to the want of accommodation. It is intended to adapt the whole of the present building in the Borough-road for the reception of one hundred male students. Both establishments will be under the management of the committee of the society, and form the training department of its operation.

The committee are about to make a general appeal to the friends of the scriptural education of the poor, to assist in carrying out the important and extended work on which, in dependence on the Divine blessing, they have entered. The sum of nearly £8000 has to be raised, but they look for the co-operation of all interested in helping forward the cause of popular education who in relation to that cause attach importance to the claim of religion and the authority of the Bible, and who, at the same time, respect the rights of conscience.



LAYING THE INSCRIPTION-STONE OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY'S NEW TRAINING COLLEGE FOR MISTRESSES, AT STOCKWELL.

THE HON. W. H. SEWARD, OF NEW YORK.

THIS gentleman, whose Portrait we this week present to our readers, has been in England for the last three months on a tour, partly of pleasure and partly of instruction. He has every where been received amongst us with the honour due to his high station in his own country, and to the eminence of his political and the purity of his private character. Nor has the interest excited in him been lessened by knowledge of the fact that he has been selected by his party as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States at the election in 1860. Mr. Seward was born in Orange county, in the State of New York, on the 16th of May, 1801, and is, consequently, in his fifty-ninth year. He was educated at Union College in that State, and took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1820, and of Master of Arts in 1824. At the age of twenty-one he established himself at Auburn in the profession of the law, and soon acquired a lucrative and extending practice. Early in his public and professional life he travelled in the Southern Slave States, and is supposed to have formed at that time the opinions and principles hostile to Slavery, to which he has since given such eloquent and oft-repeated expression. To a greater degree than is known of any other American statesman, Mr. Sumner perhaps excepted, the object of his life seems to have been to counteract the aggrandisement and prevent the extension of that "peculiar institution." Upon other questions Mr. Seward's policy may be described as humanitarian. He is in favour of the education of the people, of the amelioration of the laws, and of the development of the material resources of the United States. In these respects he has ever been among the foremost of American statesmen, and may justly claim the praise bestowed upon him by his friends, and scarcely denied by his opponents, of being "the best and clearest head in America." In 1830 he had acquired such influence and character that he was elected a member of the Senate of the State of New York, then, like the House of Lords in this country, the highest judicial tribunal of the State, as well as a legislative body. In 1834, at the close of his term of four years, he was nominated a candidate for the Governorship of the State of New York, in opposition to Mr. William L. Marcy, the then Governor, and, later, the distinguished Secretary of State of the Central Government of the United States. On this occasion Mr. Seward was defeated by a majority of nearly 10,000. In 1839, his party becoming bolder and stronger, he was triumphantly elected, in opposition to Mr. Marcy, the majority being greater than his previous minority. His peculiar principles and policy, especially with respect to the great and ubiquitous question of slavery, marked his administration, and came to be known throughout the country under the name of "Sewardism." From having boldly asserted that there was a "higher law" than the law of the United States—the law of Nature and the Gospel—a law that condemned slavery—he laid himself open to much obloquy, and the political nickname of "Higher-law Seward" was applied to him by his opponents as a term of reproach. The principles which he then advocated have been ever since, and now are, the subject of vehement contest, and actually constitute the dividing line of parties in the United States between the Democrats and the Republicans.

It was during his administration and under his direction that the authorities of New York refused to surrender Alexander M'Leod, once notorious in the Canadian rebellion, without a trial, under a threat of the British Government. In 1843 Mr. Seward retired voluntarily from the office of Governor, and devoted himself to his private affairs. But such a man, with so clear a head and so fluent a tongue, the ablest debater in America, could not long be spared from the strife of parties. The Government of the State of New York, important as it was, was too narrow an arena for the full



GOVERNOR SEWARD, OF NEW YORK.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY L. FINLAYSON.

exercise of his abilities, and he aspired to rise to that wider sphere of Congress where all the great minds of the Republic hope to distinguish themselves. Without having passed through the lower stratum of the House of Representatives, he was in 1849 elected to the Senate of the United States for six years. He gave so much satisfaction that he was re-elected in 1855, and is now in the eleventh year of that office. In this place he refused in 1850 to compromise the slavery question, the keystone of American politics. This refusal brought him into opposition not only to the Democratic party, but also to his own, then led by those eminent statesmen, Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, and Mr. Fillmore. This division resulted later in the disorganisation of both of the old and traditional parties, and the organisation of two virtually new ones, directly on the policy of asserting the further extension of slavery in the United States.

In this position he at present stands as much the representative of the North as Mr. Buchanan, the actual President, is of the South. He wages no war against slavery as it exists by the will of the several States which chose to maintain it, but is resolutely opposed to its extension into new States and territories.

It is pleasant to witness the attentions which have been showered upon Mr. Seward by men of all parties since his arrival in England, and to notice the friendly feeling with which he has everywhere been received. It is highly desirable that the foremost minds of America should know this country by travel, study, and observation, just as it is that the leading men of England should visit and understand America. Should Mr. Seward become President, as, for the sake of the cause which he has so zealously and ably advocated during his whole career, we hope he may, this country will find in him an intelligent ally and an admiring friend, a statesman without prejudice, and with the highest appreciation of the duties he owes not alone to his own country but to the world.

Mr. Seward has within the last few days started to make the tour of Germany and Northern Europe. He leaves behind him in England a host of friends.

TRIESTE.

TRIESTE, a large and thriving seaport of the Austrian dominions, is the capital of a district of the same name in the Illyrian territory, near the north-west extremity of the Gulf of Venice. The old town stands on a hill, with a castle on the top; the new town is on level ground, intersected by a canal, and built with neatness and regularity. Trieste has good streets and a number of commodious buildings, but few that are large or striking except the cathedral, the church that formerly belonged to the Jesuits, and the theatre. The cathedral is an ancient, the theatre a modern, building. Among the public institutions are an episcopal chapter, a school, a society of arts and sciences, a public library, a large hospital, and two lazarettos for performing quarantine. Trieste is almost the only seaport for a very large tract of country—the south of Germany, the Illyrian provinces, and part of the Slavonian. Among the exports are the produce of the mines of Idria, and even of Hungary—linen, tobacco, woollens from different parts of the Austrian dominions; also printed cottons from Switzerland. The imports consist of cotton, wool, hides, raisins, silks, rice, and oil from the Levant; wheat, chiefly from Odessa; sugar, coffee, and other tropical products from the West Indies and Brazil. The trade of the Adriatic is conducted in barques of 40 to 100 tons; these and much larger vessels enter with ease the inlet, in the form of a canal, which leads from the sea into the town, and has on each side quays for vessels to load and unload. The harbour dues are inconsiderable. Each of the trading nations of Europe has a Consul here. Shipbuilding is carried on here with activity. The neighbourhood of Trieste produces great quantities of quicksilver, of which considerable shipments are made to South America and other places. There are also some extensive manufactures of glass ware and wrought iron in the vicinity of Trieste; of these there is considerable exportation to the Levant and Barbary. The manufactures are sugar-refining, the making of white lead, soap, leather, paper, and wax. At some distance from the town are saltworks.

Trieste has always been considered as a German city, though at first colonised by Italians after the conquest of Aquileia, which in the time of the Romans was a very large and populous city. It was afterwards seized and for a long time held by the Slavonian Dukes of Carinthia and Carniola till the period of Rudolph of Hapsburg, who ultimately became the master of these parts, which till then were infested by pirates and other lawless rabble from Pola and Ragusa. Ever since then the great majority of the inhabitants have



TRIESTE.

On the 10th inst., at Fstbourne, Ethe', the infant daughter of William Swainson, Esq., of Carlton-hill, Upper Holloway.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

Just published, 8vo, 3s. 6d. cloth.

PROVERBS OF ALL NATIONS, Compared,
Explained, and Illustrated. By WALTER K. KELLY,
formerly Editor of the "Foreign Quarterly Review," and Author of
"History of Russia," &c. &c.
"The genius, wit, and spirit of a nation are discovered in its
proverbs."—Lord Bacon.
London: W. KENT and Co. (late Bogue), 65, Fleet-street, and
Paternoster-row.

SYMBOLISCHES ENGLISCH-DEUTSCHES WORTERBUCH.

Just published, 8vo, price 6s. cloth.

THE SYMBOLIC ANGLO-GERMAN
VOCABULARY, in which the most useful and common
words are taught by "Illustrations," adapted from the "Vocabulaire
Symbolique Anglo-Français" of L. G. RAGONOT. Edited and
revised by FALCK LEBAHN, Ph. Dr., Author of "German in One
Volume," &c.
London: SMITH, MARSHALL, and Co., Stationers' Hall court; and
David Nutt, 57, Strand.

SIR BERNARD BURKE'S NEW WORK.

Just ready, in one vol., price 12s. 6d., VIGINTIQUINTES
DE FAMILIE: and other Essays. By SIR BERNARD BURKE, Ulster
Baron of ARTHUR—LONGMAN, ORRIS, LONGMAN, and ROBERTS.

RECREATIVE SCIENCE.—THE FIRST

NUMBER, price 1d. per issue, contains:—The Embour-
nement and the River—The Islands, by E. J. Lowe—How to Gather
Insects, by F. W. W. Wayland—Weeds and their Teachings, by
F. W. W. Wayland—M.D.—Tame Fishes—Humboldt, by H. A. F. W. W.
Water Glass in Photography, by T. A. Malone—Night-flying Moths,
by H. Noel Humphreys—Science on the Seashore: Flints and
Sponges, by Shirley Hibberd—The Key to a Bird's Heart, by William
Kendall, of Manchester—The Great Game, by E. C. West—Astronomi-
cal Observations for August—Things of the Season—Meteorology
for August—Mr. Noteworthy's Corner, How to observe the Habits of
Birds—Miniature Rock-work—Flints in the Drift—New Solvent and
Cement.—London: GEORGE ALLEN and SONS, 5, Paternoster-row.

WORTH NOTICE.—THE TWENTIETH THOUSAND

OF THE DICTIONARY APPENDIX, price 4s. 6d., free by post.
Now selling. It contains 7000 words, comprising Particles, not
found in the Dictionary, which perplex all writers. "It is as neces-
sary as Walker itself."—The Critic. "Invaluable."—Weekly Times.
London: J. F. SHAW, 48, Paternoster-row.

ELEVENTH THOUSAND, price 2s. 6d. cloth, free by post.

INDISPENSABLE.—LIVE AND LEARN: a
Guide for all who wish to Speak and Write Correctly. "This is
an excellent book. Procure it, and sell it not at any price."—Educa-
tional Gazette.—London: JOHN F. SHAW, 48, Paternoster-row.

FOURTH EDITION, illustrated with 250 Descriptive Engravings, 3s. 6d.

THE WIFE'S OWN BOOK OF COOKERY.
"Recommended by plain sense and practical worth."
Illustrated London News.—Ward and Lock; and all Booksellers.

JUST OUT, entirely New Edition, price 3s. 6d., richly gilt.

TREASURES IN NEEDLEWORK.
By Mrs. WARREN and Mrs. PULLAN. "Will be welcomed a
thousand times."—Illustrated London News.—Ward and Lock.

JUST OUT, price 3s. 6d., hundreds of Illustrations, crown 8vo.

TEN THOUSAND WONDERFUL THINGS;
including the Marvellous, Rare, Odd, Curious, and Quaint.
London: WARD and LOCK, 158, Fleet-street.

NEW EDITION, enlarged, price 5s. 6d., free by post.

DR. MADDOCK ON CONSUMPTION,
Bronchitis, Asthma, &c., with about ninety Cases, exemplifying
how these affections may always be materially relieved, and frequently
cured, even in their more advanced stages.
H. BAILEY, 219, Regent-street.

THE AQUARIUM.—LLOYD'S

DESCRIPTIVE LIST 128 Pages, and 83 Cuts, for Thirteen
shillings.—W. Alfred Lloyd, Portland road, London, W.

CHEAPEST MUSIC REPOSITORY in

ENGLAND.—All the New Music Half-price. Catalogues, two
shillings. Country orders sent per return of post.—H. D'ALTON (re-
moved to), 8, Rathbone-place eight doors from Oxford street, W.

DAY and SON, Lithographers to the Queen,

secret in the best style, on the most reasonable terms, and
with dispatch, every description of LITHOGRAPHY, Chromo-
lithography, and Steel and Copper Plate Printing, artistic or com-
mercial. Estimates prepared with promptness.
* Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

WHAT WILL THIS COST TO PRINT? is

a thought often occurring to literary minds, public characters,
and persons of benevolent intentions. An immediate answer to the
inquiry may be obtained, with a Specimen Book of Types, and
information for Authors, on application to RICHARD BARRETT,
13, Mark-lane, London.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR STAMPING

PAPER AND ENVELOPES with ARMS, CREST, or INITIALS.
RODRIGUES' Cream-laid Adhesive ENVELOPES, 4d. per 100;
Cream-laid Note, full size, five quires for 6d.; thick ditto, five quires
for 1s.; Envelope, 5s. per ream. Sermon Paper, 4s. 6d. All kinds of
STATIONERY equally cheap, at H. RODRIGUES', 42, PICCADILLY,
London, W.

WEDDING CARDS, WEDDING

ENVELOPES, INVITATIONS to the CEREMONY,
DRESEUR, and BALL, PRINTED and STAMPED in SILVER,
with ARMS or CREST in the latest fashion. CARD PLATE
ELEGANTLY ENGRAVED and 100 superlative CARDS PRINTED
for 4s. 6d. At HENRY RODRIGUES', 42, PICCADILLY, London.

WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.—

DRESSING CASES, TRAVELLING DRESSING BAGS;
REPAIR BOXES, Writing Cases, Work Boxes, Jewel Cases,
LADIES' REMISES, and CARRIAGE BAGS; MEDLEY
MOUNTED ENVELOPE CASES, BLOTTING BOOKS, and INK-
STANDS en suite; the NEW PATENT SELF-CLOSING BOOK-
SLIDE; also, a choice variety of ELEGANCES and NOVELTIES,
suitable for PRESENTATION; to be had at HENRY RODRIGUES',
42, PICCADILLY, London.

PARIS CHOICE PERFUMERY.

ED. PINAUD'S PERFUMES.
Fancy Soaps, Pomades, Philocomes, Aromatic and Oriental
Vinegar, Cosmetics, Elixir Dentifrice, &c. &c. to be had by all
Chemists and Perfumers throughout the country.
Dépôt for Wholesale and Export, 57, Cannon-street West,
London.

TOURISTS and TRAVELLERS, VISITORS

to the SEASIDE, and others exposed to the scorching rays of the
sun, and heated particles of dust, will find
ROWLANDS' KALYDOR

a most refreshing preparation for the complexion, dispelling the
cloud of languor and relaxation, allaying all heat and irritability, and
immediately affording the pleasing sensation attending restored
elasticity and healthful state of the skin. It eradicates eruptions,
freckles, tan, and discolorations, and produces a healthy purity and
delicacy of complexion. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Sold at
20, Hatton-garden, London; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

GREY HAIR Restored to its natural Colour.

Neurally Cured by the Patent Magnetic Combs, Hair and
Nail Finishes. Pamphlets, "Why Hair becomes Grey, and its
Remedy," 1d. per four stamps.—F. HERRING, 32, Balguyll-street.
—Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers in the Empire.

WARM WEATHER.—RIMMEL'S TOILET

VINEGAR is a perfect luxury in this weather. Price 1s.
2s. 6d., and 5s. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.—Rimmel, Per-
fumer, 55, Strand, 24, Cornhill, and Crystal Palace.

FLEUR de MAUVE.—PIESSE and LUBIN'S

Scent for the Season 1890. Copyright.
New Laboratory of Flowers,
2, New Bond-street.

JONES'S FLESH SOAP for the TOILET or

SUNBURN.—It is the best, most beneficial for PRODUCING
A CLEAR, SOFT, and HEALTHY SKIN. To be had at Jones's,
a chemist, 4, Carey-street, and Italian Warehouse, near the
Tower, London.—Established 1794.

BENZINE COLLAS CLEANS GLOVES, &c.

It is an extraordinary and perfect for removing grease and dirt
from the surface of all articles and removing dirt from the
hands.—Established 1794.

THE FOUNDATION-STONE of the

Metropolitan TABERNACLE at NEWINGTON,
for the Congregation of the Rev. C. H. SPURGEON,
will be LAID on TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1890, by Sir S. M. PETO,
Bart., M.P., at Two O'clock precisely.

A TEA MEETING
will be held in the Repository, near the Elephant and Castle, at Five
o'clock. After which, a PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the same
place. Chair to be taken at Half-past Six o'clock. Tickets of
Admission, including Tea, 2s. 6d. each; Reserved Seats, 5s. may be
obtained at New Park-street Chapel, Southwark; or of Mr. Joseph
Abbot, Bookseller and Stationer, 103, High-street, Borough, London.
Thos. Cook, Hon. Sec.

CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL, BROMPTON.

Further HELP is sought to MAINTAIN this HOSPITAL,
which is now FULL, in entire efficiency. Patients: Messrs. Wm. Sec.
Bankers, Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., 120, Birch-lane.

HYDROPATHY.—THE BEULAH SPA

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT and Hotel, Upper
Norwood, within twenty minutes' walk of the Crystal Palace, has
been OPENED for patients and visitors. For particulars apply to
Dr. LUTTERBRAND, M.D., the Resident Physician.

MONMOUTH.—Scenery of the Wyke, Raglan

and Goodrich Castles, Symons Yat, Tintern Abbey, Wyndell,
Buckstone, &c., are all situated within a morning's drive of the
BEAUFORT ARMS HOTEL, Monmouth, now conducted by the
MONMOUTH HOTEL COMPANY (Limited), on first-class principles.

TO VISITORS TO NORTH WALES.—Mr.

WILLIAM JONES, CAMBRIAN ARMS HOTEL, Llangollen,
Bed and breakfast, 2s. 6d.; dinner, 3s. 6d. Home-brewed ale, wines,
and spirits of the best quality. Horses and carriages for hire.

VISIT the QUEEN'S HOTEL, Hawkhurst,

Kent, for health and economy.

THE IRON BRIDGE ASSOCIATION,

58, Pall-mall, London, Manufacture and Erect Iron Bridges,
Piers and Wharfs of every description. Agents required in Brazil,
California, New Columbia, Demerara, Mauritius, Mexico, Honduras.

IMPORTANT TO WHOLESALE and RETAIL

STATIONERS.—To be DISPOSED OF, an Old-established
Wholesale, Retail, and Manufacturing STATIONERY BUSINESS
(owing to the retirement of the proprietor) in a leading
thoroughfare, situated in the best part of London. The purchaser
must be prepared with a capital of about £3000. Principals only
will be treated with. For further particulars apply to Mr.
HAMMOND, Solicitor, 16, Furnival's-lane, London.

WEDDING BREAKFASTS, DINNERS,

SUPPERS, supplied to any part of Town or Country, with
use of Plate, China, Glass, and everything required. Terms moderate.
WITHERS, Confectioner, Baker-street, Portman-square, W.

FREDERICK DENT, Chronometer, Watch,

and Clock Maker to the Queen and Prince Consort, and maker
of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament, 61, Strand, and
54, Royal Exchange.
No connection with 33, Cockspur-street.

NO. 148, REGENT-STREET, four doors below

Bank street.—FREDERICK HAWLEY, Watchmaker, respect-
fully solicits an inspection of his Elegant Gold Watches, jewelled in
four holes, richly engraved dials, &c., warranted £4 4s. each; Silver
Ditto, £2 2s. The new list of prices free. N.B. The only Watchmaker
of the name of Hawley in Regent-street.

TO BE SOLD, for £22 (cost 50 guineas), a

GENTLEMAN'S GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETER, by London,
of the finest construction, and warranted perfect in condition. May
be seen at WALKER and M'GILLICHOE'S, 33, Edgware-street.

TO ANGLERS.—CHARLES FARLOW, 101,

Strand, Manufacturer of Superior Fishing Rods and Tackle at
moderate prices. Catalogues gratis.

COALS.—BEST COALS ONLY.—

COCKRELL and CO.'S price is now 23s. per ton, cash, for the
best screened coals, as supplied by them to Her Majesty, 13, Cornhill;
Parfleur Wharf, East street, Blackfriars, E.C.; Eaton Wharf, Finsbury,
S.W.; and Sunderland Wharf, Peckham S.E.

WOOD and WATSON, Importers of South

African Wine, 20s. per dozen; Brandy, 16s. per gallon. Pale
India Ale and Stout, 4s. 6d. quarts. 2s. 9d. pints. 3s. 6d. imperial
pints; Scotch Ale, 5s. 6d. quarts. 3s. 7d. pints. 4s. 7d. imperial
pints; Bass's Ale and Guinness's Stout, 6s. quarts. 3s. 6d. pints. 4s. 6d. im-
perial pints, per dozen. 16, Clement's-lane, City, E.C.

TRITURATED TEAS for LOYSEL'S

HYDROSTATIC TEA and COFFEE PERCOLATOR, and Coffees,
are now prepared and sold under the patentee's sanction) by
SIDNEY and CO. S. LUDGATE-HILL, E.C.
The machine is seen in action, and sold, from 5s.
Quarter oz. for two pints. Saving ONE HALF. Prospectus sent free.

BEST SETS OF TEETH.—E. MILES and

SON, Surgeon-Dentists, 15, Liverpool-street. Bilegiate Church,
seeth fixed by Self-adhesion, without pain. Patented India-rubber
and other improvements, the result of thirty years' practice.

LESSEY'S MARKING INK, an intense

black, unaltered by washing. See Dr. Ur's Testimonial at the
proprietor's, J. Lessey, 57, High-street, Marylebone.

FORTY ENTIRE SUITS (each a different

pattern) on view in the extensive show windows of DUNN'S
Tailors' Labour Agency, 13 and 14, 39 and 40, both sides of Newington-
causeway, Queen's Bench end.

LADIES' ELASTIC BOOTS, 5s. 6d., in all

colours. A most comfortable and useful description for house
or carriage wear. Six pairs sent, carriage paid, to any railway station
in England. Balmorals for the Highlands, 18s. 6d.; with clump
soles, 22s. Pretty Slippers, 3s. 6d., trimmed many.

FIRST-CLASS ELASTIC BOOTS, at

moderate prices.—Ladies' Elastic Walking Boots single soles
11s. 6d.; double soles, 13s. 6d. Elastic House Boots, 8s. 6d. Gentle-
man's Elastic Boots, for walking or dress, 22s. Illustrated priced
catalogue free by post.—THOMAS D. MARSHALL, 192, Oxford-st., W.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—A Single Stay

Carriage-free on receipt of a post-office order.
The Elastic Bodice 12s. 6d.
The Self-adjusting Corset 12s. 6d.

A Book with 11 Illustrations and prices sent on receipt of a postage
stamp, from which a selection of any corset can be made.
Cinoline Skirts and Skirt Steel Skirts at very low prices.
CARTER and HOUTSON, 88, Regent-street, W.; 6, Blackfriars-
road; 5, Stockwell-street, Greenwich; and Crystal Palace.

THE NEW MAUVE MUSLINS.

Two-Flounced Mauve Muslins, made up complete, 12s. 6d.
Mauve Muslins, 6d.; Organza, 8d.; very fine ditto, 9d.
Flounced Muslin Robes, made with Expanding Jacket, 8s. 11d.
The LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, Holborn. Patterns free.

NEW SEASIDE MANTLES,

made from Waterproof Tweed and Arabian Glacé, 10s. 9d.
Rich Glacé Mantles 21s. The last New Mantle, 31s. 6d.
The new Striped Tissue Mantles, 12s. 9d. to 13s. 9d. Engravings free.
The LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324, 325, High Holborn.

THE SHEPHERD-CHECK FLOUNCED

DRESS. This favourite Robe, made up from Cashmere, trimmed
with Velvet, 14s. 9d.; with Glacé complete, only 18s. 6d.
The LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, JAMES LARKWORTHY,
Manager.

LADIES' WATERPROOF TWEED

CLOAKS and RIDING JACKETS, Gentlemen's Overcoats and
Inverness Capes. Prices of Material and Prices sent post-free.
J. E. and W. PHILLIPS, 37, High-street, Shrewsbury.

MRS. ROBERTSHAW, READY-MADE

LINEN for Tea and Supper, and India Oilcloths.
Silk, Embroidered Linen, and Cotton, at very low prices.
Address, 107, Oxford street. Established 1777.

ROBERTSHAW'S SHIRTS, Six for 38s.

Robertshaw's Flannel Shirts, 8s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. each.
Robertshaw's Printed Shirts, 6s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. each.
Robertshaw's Best Shiraz of Shiraz.
Address, 107, Oxford street. Established 1777.

READY-MADE MUSLIN DRESSES, 4s. 9d.

The entire Stock of Ready-made Muslins clearing out at Half
Price owing to the lateness of the season.
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

THE NEW SEASIDE DRESS, 12s. 9d.

It is a French Glacé Linen, almost as bright as Glacé Silk, but
more durable than any other description of dress: it is made up with
our last New Jacket.

THE SEASIDE TWEED MANTLE, 10s. 9d.

The Striped Tissue Mantle, 15s. 6d.
The Guinea and a Half Velvet Jacket.
The Glacé French Linen Jacket, 6s. 9d.

THE GUINEA GLACÉ SILK JACKET,

The Half Guinea Cloth Jacket.
The New Tissue Jacket, 12s. 9d.
The New Striped Tissue Jacket, 10s. 9d.

WHITE MUSLIN JACKETS, 12s. 9d.

Black Lace Jackets, 12s. 9d.
White and Buff Marcella Jacket, 2s. 11d.
The New Marcella Jacket, beautifully Trimmed, 10s. 9d.

BLACK FLOUNCED BAREGES, 6s. 11d.

Some very beautiful patterns, 17s. 9d.; worth 28s.
Colours, 6s. 11d.; a great variety to cut by the yard.
The Ready-made Two-Guinea Three Flounced Black Glacé.

MUSLINS.—CLOSE OF THE SEASON.—

The whole of the Stock of the FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY
clearing out at ridiculous prices for such goods.
16, Oxford-street. Patterns post-free.

LADIES' FRENCH RIDING HABITS,

price 21 guineas, more elegant than those of London tailor at
8 guineas. Young Ladies' Superior Cloth Riding Habits, 9 guineas.
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, OXFORD-STREET.

MOIRE ANTIQUES.

SPITALFIELDS MANUFACTURE.
The best goods—are sold any length.
SEWELL and CO., Fritch-street, Bolso.

NOTICE TO LADIES.—KING and CO., Silk-

mercers, &c., 241, Regent-street, beg to announce that their first
delivery of New Autumn Silks is now ready for inspection.

NOTICE TO LADIES.—Patterns

of the New Silks, &c.,
sent post-free
to any part of the world.
By writing for patterns ladies residing in the country or abroad
will save about fifty per cent in their purchases.
Address to KING and CO., Regent-street, London.

NEW AUTUMN SILKS at KING'S,

241, Regent-street.
Shepherd's Plaid Silks,
at 1s. 6d. the Full Dress.
New Striped Silks,
at 1s. 6d. the pair.
Satin Cheviot Silks,
at 1s. 6d. the pair.
Glacé Striped Point de Soie,
at 1s. 6d. the pair.
Broadened Silks,
at 1s. 6d. the pair.
Flounced Silks,
at 1s. 6d. the pair.
Moire Antiques,
at 1s. 6d. the pair.
Double Shiraz Silks,
at 1s. 6d. the pair.
Velvet Flounced Silks,
at 1s. 6d. the pair.
Patterns post-free. King and Co., Regent-street.

PARIS GLOVE WAREHOUSE.

Clearing out previous to stock-taking.
500 Dozen of the best Alpine Kid Gloves,
at 1s. the pair (post-free for foreign stamps),
or by the dozen, 10s. 6d.

TO LADIES with LARGE HANDS, or

GENTLEMEN with SMALL.
We are clearing out 300 Dozen of Calvat's Best Kid Gloves,
at 2s. 3d. the pair, or
1s. the half dozen, usual price 4s. the dozen.
Sizes 8, 9, and 10. Samples sent for two extra stamps.
BAKER and CRISP, Regent-street (entrance door in Maddox-street).

FAMILY and GENERAL MOURNING

WAREHOUSE, the Largest and Best Selection in London, both
of goods made up ready for immediate wear and in the piece. Goods
sent to the country free.
Address as above, 103, Oxford-street, London.

BLACK SILKS.—PETER ROBINSON begs

to draw attention to his superb Stock of Black Silks, which are
unequalled for excellence of make and wear. Also SILK SKIRTS
made up, trimmed with crape and otherwise. Patterns free.
SILK ROBES, with two flounces, reduced to 10s. 6d. each.
Address, Peter Robinson's Family Mourning Warehouse,
103 Oxford-street, London.

END OF THE SEASON.—

CLEARING OUT AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
MUSLINS, in Black and Half-Mourning, from 4s. 11d. the Dress.
BAREGES, in Black and Half-Mourning.
MOIRAS, in Black and Half-Mourning.
BALZARINES, in Black and Half-Mourning.
GRENADINES, in Black and Half-Mourning.
Also the CRAPE BALZARINE, in black, so highly approved for sea-
side wear, it being very strong, a perfectly fast black, and extremely
moderate price.

All Remnants at Half-price. Patterns free.

At PETER ROBINSON'S FAMILY and GENERAL MOURNING
WAREHOUSE, 103, Oxford-street, London.—Patterns free.

AT PETER ROBINSON'S FAMILY and

GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
BONNETS,
MANTLES, and
SKIRTS.
The Summer Stock greatly reduced.
MANTLES in Barge and Grenadine from 12s. 9d. to one guinea.
103, Oxford-street, London.

STOCK-TAKING.—ANNUAL SALE (for

Fourteen Days only), at greatly-reduced prices.
The entire STOCK of Rich Flounced, Striped, Checked, Crossover,
and other SILKS. For instance:—
15,000 yards (various) now offering at 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. the Dress.
13 0 Flounced Silk Robes, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. each.
Black and Half-Mourning. Ditto at the same reduced rates.
N.B.—Patterns for inspection, postage free.
Address, BEECH and HERRALL,
The BEEHIVE, 63 and 64 Edgeware-road London, W.

LOCKE'S SCOTCH SILK CLOAKS, in

various shades and checks, for summer wear, will be found
most suitable for the present season. Shawls and Dresses of the same
quality in great variety. Patterns free.
The ROYAL CLAN TARTAN WAREHOUSE,
119, Regent-street, three doors from Vigo-street.

SCOTT ADIE'S NEW TARTAN SPUN

SILKS and SPRING LINSEY WOOLSEYS are now on view.
Patterns forwarded free.
114, Regent-street (corner of Vigo-street).

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES for

AUSTRALIA.—Mr. and Mrs. JOHN ISAACS, 319 and 320
Strand (opposite Somerset House), continue to give the highest price
for Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Clothes, Regiments,
Underclothing, Boots, Books, Jewellery, and all Miscellaneous Prop-
erty. Letters attended to. Parcels sent from the country, either
large or small, the utmost value returned by Post-office order the
same day. Reference: London and Westminster Bank.

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Uniforms,

Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price
given. Ladies or Gentlemen wanted on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs.
G. HYAM, 10,

FOR FAMILY ARMS send name and county,
to the HERALDING OFFICE, 44, West Malham, W.C. (Sketch)

CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL, West Strand
The Governors, with an anxious desire to maintain the Hospital in full efficiency, most earnestly request the assistance of the benevolent public, and they have to state that its chief support is from voluntary contributions. The sequence of deceased benefactors' donations are thankfully recorded at the Hospital Office, and by Messrs. Coutts, Messrs. Drummond, and Messrs. Rice, and through all the principal bankers. J. W. BARKWAY Hon Sec.

TO LADIES residing in Town or Country.—
Wanted Immediately **SIX YOUNG LADIES**, in town or country, of the highest respectability, to learn a light and fashionable business, to assist in carrying on family affairs, at remunerative rates, for a **GIKOR KANCA** Establishment, which is about being got up under distinguished patronage, and to take place in October next. Early application is therefore requested. All information, with a full description, will be sent by applying by letter only to **X. Y. Y.** Mr. Coopers' Post-office, Oxford-street, W. (nearly opposite Charles-street, Soho-square).

THE TWO CHINA JARS in CHANCERY
 Vide the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of June 13.
 Noblemen, Gentlemen, Executors, and others, having Old China, Bronzes, Paintings, or any other Works of Art for SALE or VALUATION cannot do better than apply to G. and H. WATSON, 31, Duke-street, Manchester square, London. Established twenty years.
 B. in the above case the Jars were the property of a widow lady, and would have been sacrificed for the sum of forty pounds had not the Messrs. Watson been called in, who immediately gave two hundred pounds for them.

FOR REMOVING FURNITURE, by road or rail, without the expense of packing, for Estimate apply to J. TAYLOR, Carman to her Majesty, 11, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, and Edgware Road.

J. MAPLE and CO.'S NEW ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE, containing the prices of every article required
for completely furnishing a house of any class, post-free. This is the
largest and most convenient Furnishing Establishment in the world.
Families from the country particularly will find it a great advantage
to be able to purchase every requisite in the same house.

TEN THOUSAND PIECES
of Magnificent BRUSSELS CARPET, at 2s. 10d. per yard.
J. MAPLE and CO.

BEDSTEADS—in Wood, Iron, and Brass—
fitted with Furniture and bedding, complete. An Illustrated
Catalogue on application.
J. MAPLE and CO.

12-GUINEA DRAWING-ROOM SUITES
in Solid Walnut Wood, covered in rich Silk or Utrecht Velvet
Drawing-room Chimney-glass, plate 40 by 50, Four Guineas.
Entrance 145, Tottenham-court-road.
J. MAPLE and CO.

FURNITURE on Easy Terms of Purchase.—Parties desirous of purchasing can, on their own security, be immediately accommodated with first and second class goods from an extensive stock, repayable by easy instalments, hire, or bill of sale.—Apply, by letter, to J. V., 18, Adde street, Aldermanbury, E.C.

FURNITURE.—Where to Buy, What to Buy.
How to Buy.—COMPLETE FURNISHING GUIDES, with all Explanations, and illustrated by 300 Engravings, to be had, post free, of P. and S. BEYFUS, City Furniture Warehouses, 91, 93, and 95, City-road.—Goods delivered free to any part of the kingdom, and exchanged if not approved.

P. and S. BEYFUS' FIFTEEN-POUND
ROSEWOOD or WALNUT DRAWING-ROOM SUITES
 covered in Velvet; Chimney-glass, 49 by 39, for £5; Easy-chairs
 17s. 6d.; Chiffoniers, with marble top, and plate-glass doors, 90s.

P. and S. BEYFUS' THIRTEEN-GUINEA
 (Plate-Glass Door) WARDROBE, 6 feet wide; Iron Bedsteads,
 13s. 6d.; Mahogany Arabian Bedsteads, 60s.; Marble-top Washtands,
 30s.; Dining Tables, 65s.; Sideboards, 80s.; Chiffonier, 35s.; Parlour
 Chairs, 12s.; Dining-room Chairs, in Morocco, 20s.; Couches, 30s.

P. and S. BEYFUS' Complete Estimates for
 Furnishing Houses, suited to all classes of society, fully
 detailed in their Illustrated Catalogue, forwarded gratis, free by post.
 Estimate No. 1.—A Four-roomed House for .. £29 11s. 6d.
 " No. 2.—A Six-roomed " " .. £37 17s. 0d.
 " No. 3.—An Eight-roomed " " .. £114 10s. 3d.
 " No. 4.—A Ten-roomed " " .. £164 8s. 3d.

GOODS CARRIED PAID TO ANY PART OF THE KINGDOM
P. and S. Beyfus, City Furniture Warehouses, 91, 93, 95, City-road

ALFRED COTTRELL'S New Illustrated
CATALOGUE of Brass and Iron Bedsteads and Bedding is now
ready. Free by post.—Alfred Cottrell, Bedding, Brass, and Iron Bed-
stead Manufacturer, 332, Tottenham-court-road, London, W.

GARDNERS' £2 2s. DINNER SERVICES
complete, Best Quality, Breakfast, Dessert, Tea and Toffee
Services, equally low Cut Glasses, 3s. 6d. per Doz. Cut Decanter
(Warranted) 7s. 6d. per pair. Regimental messes supplied. Engraving
free by post. Gardners', by appointment to her Majesty (estab-
lished 107 years), Makers of the Patent Enamel Great Clock Dials at
the House of Parliament, 63 and 65, Strand.

MESSRS. OSLER, 45, Oxford-street, W., beg to announce that their NEW GALLERY (adjoining their late premises), recently erected from the designs of Mr. Owen Jones, is now open, and will be found to contain a more extensive assortment of GLASS CHANDELIERS, TABLE and ORNAMENTAL GLASS, &c. than their hitherto limited space has enabled them to exhibit.

DISH COVERS in BRITANNIA METAL
and BLOCK TIN. The greatest variety of patterns always
on hand. From 18s. set of six: Queen's Pattern, 28s.; Silver Pattern, 45s.
Books of Engravings of every requisite in Ironmongery gratis. Orders
above 22 carriage free.—RICHARD and JOHN BLACK, 336, Strand

ORNAMENTS for the DRAWING-ROOM
LIBRARY, &c.—An extensive assortment of ALABASTER
MARBLE, BRONZE, and DERBYSHIRE SPAR ORNAMENTS
Manufactured and Imported by J. TENNANT, 149, Strand, London.

GEOLOGY and MINERALOGY.—**ELEMENTARY COLLECTION**, to facilitate the study of this interesting Science, can be had from Two Guineas to One Hundred also Single Specimens, of J. TENNANT, 149, Strand, London, W.C.

SAFETY for STREET-DOORS.—CHUBB'S
PATENT LATCHES.—Fireproof Safes of all sizes, and Chubb's
 Detector Locks for every purpose. Illustrated lists sent on applica-
 tion.—Chubb and Son, 87, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

PAPERHANGINGS.—The Largest and best
Stock in London of French and English designs, commencing
at 12 yards for 6d., is at CROSS'S, 70, Great Portland-street, Oxford
street. House Painting and Decorating in every style. Estimates free.

DON'T BEAT YOUR CARPETS; have them thoroughly cleaned from all impurities and the colour revived by patent process, 811, 4d., &c., per yard. Lace, muslin and damask curtains, chintzes, dummies, blankets, quilts, &c., beautifully finished. Dyeing in all its branches. Articles received from a Paris agent. The late sent. Moderate charges. Fitchburg and returned in town in eight days.—METROPOLITAN STEAM BLEACHING AND DYEING COMPANY Wharf-road, City-road.

EAU-DE-VIE.—This pure PALE BRANDY though only 75s. per gallon, is demonstrated, upon analysis, to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to recent importations of venalible Cognac. In French bottles, 34s. per dozen: or, securely packed in a case, for the country, 35s. HENRY BRETHERTON & CO., Old Farnhall's Distillery, Holborn.

IC E, Block and Rough.—Consumers of this article are invited to apply to **GEORGE STEVENSON**, Billinggate, who can guarantee a regular supply throughout the year, at reasonable rate. Terms on application.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL, Purveyors in
Ordinary to Her Majesty, respectfully invitation attended to the
PICKLES, SAUCES, TART FRUITS, and other Table Delicacies, the
whole of which are prepared with the most scrupulous attention
to wholesomeness and purity.
To be obtained of most respectable Sauce Vendors, and wholesale
Crosse and Blackwell, 21, Soho-square, London.

BROWN and POLSON'S
PATENT CORN FLOUR,
delicious in Puddings, Custards, Blancmange, Cake, &c.,
and especially suited to the delicacy of
CHILDREN and INVALIDS.

To meet the persistent efforts of some traders who try to substitute inferior articles, similar only in appearance, or who press the sale of Libb-priced arrowroot instead, the best remedy is to order only from Family Grocers, Chemists, &c., who for a fair profit are content to supply what the "Lancet" states to be "the best of anything of the kind known."

Ke Pies on each Packet.
23, Ironmonger-lane, London.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, used in the
Royal Laundry, and pronounced by her Majesty's laundress
to be the finest starch she ever used. Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c.

"AUTUMN, SCOTLAND—
EVENING."

BY J. D. FRANCIS.

Mr. J. D. FRANCIS, whose taste and study in his art are so well known, has produced the first of a proposed series of four pictures intended at once to illustrate the four nationalities of which the United Kingdom is composed—the four seasons of the year, and the four periods of the day. Autumn, with Scotland for the scene, and evening for the period of the day, is the subject of the first picture, which is comprised in the Exhibition of the Society of British Artists, at the Suffolk-street Gallery. In his treatment of the poor gleaner Mr. Francis has judiciously avoided, on the one hand, that excessive display of rags and squalor with which it is sometimes attempted to move our feelings, and that clean namby-pambyism which would represent all estates of life *couleur de rose*. The hard-working Scotch lassie, who is a handsome specimen of the type, still plies the knitting-needle as she carries home her load, in reference to which the lines of Wordsworth might not inappropriately be quoted:—

What mortal form, what earthly face,
Inspired the pencil lines to trace,
And mingle colours that should breed
Such rapture, nor want power to feed,
For, had thy charge been idle flowers,
Fair damsel! o'er my captive mind,
To truth and sober reason blind,
Mid that soft air, those long-lost
bowers,
The sweet illusion might have hung
for hours.
Thanks to this tell-tale sheaf of corn,
That touchingly bespeaks thee born,
Life's daily tasks with them to share,
Who, whether from their lowly bed
They rise, or rest the weary head,
Ponder the blessing they entreat
From Heaven, and feel what they
repeat,
While they give utterance to the
prayer
That asks for daily bread.

If we were disposed to be critical we might suggest whether the wild surrounding landscape, overgrown with thistles, was exactly the place we should look to as a corn district, and whether the occupation of gleaner had not more properly been reserved for one of the daughters of the sunny south? But, however this may be, the picture is a most pleasing one—carefully painted in a rich and glowing tone.

"LANDSCAPE AND CATTLE."
BY J. TENNANT.

As a landscape-painter of native scenery Mr. Tennant deservedly holds a high rank; and as long as the bold mountains, winding valleys, and gushing streams of North Wales are sought out and admired by tourists his works will be popular. Mr. Tennant, with the experience of frequent visits to his favourite haunts, displays a thorough appreciation of the atmospheric effects appropriate to various seasons of the year and various periods of the day. His colouring is always pure, healthy, and pleasing. In the little work which we engrave, and which is one of the artist's numerous contributions to the

Suffolk-street Gallery this year, we have a most picturesque and varied scene—combining mountain, wood, and water—the effect of which is heightened by the introduction of some figures and

egress without being recorded. The washhouse is a spacious apartment, with glazed brick walls, painted iron roof, rows of skylights, iron columns, ornamental ventilating grates, and other accessories

cattle, judiciously grouped. The sky is mottled with clouds; but a bright sunshine struggles through all obstructions, and lights up the purling stream on the right, as well as the centre of the picture where the figures are located. Altogether, we have here charming specimen of true British landscape, most artistically produced.

BATHS AND WASHHOUSE,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

THE public of Newcastle-upon-Tyne are mainly indebted to the indefatigable labours of Mr. Alderman Dodds, J.P., and C. F. Hamond, Esq., J.P., for the commodious and handsome building which has recently been opened at the foot of Gallowgate under the auspices of the corporation of that town. The new baths and washhouse, a drawing of which we have engraved, are designed in an attractive style, constructed externally of stone, and fitted up in the interior with the best and most durable materials in every department. The style of architecture partakes somewhat of the Elizabethan; but the aim of the designer has been to secure a building that would record its own purpose, and not be mistaken for an asylum, mechanics' institute, or a vestry-hall. It is approached by a few steps, leading into a recessed porch. This porch is formed on the curve; and the building above it is carried on arches, supported by columns—a constructive feature which has been resorted to to obviate the acute angle that would otherwise have been formed by the meeting of the two streets. The superintendent's residence, which is in the centre of the building, comprises kitchen, small scullery, pantry, parlour, and two bedrooms. The baths are on the left-hand side on entering the porch. There are fourteen warm and cold baths, one vapour bath, four tepid and cold shower baths, with waiting-rooms and conveniences attached. The baths are divided into first and second class. There is no plasterwork in the bath-rooms, nor throughout the washhouse, the whole of the walls being lined with glazed porcelain bricks of a warm buff colour. The divisions between the baths in the first class are enamelled slate, of a pale green tinge, which contrast favourably with the buff brick walling and pale grey roof painting. The second-class bath partitions are plain slate, smooth on both sides. The whole of the baths are formed in one piece of Stourbridge fireclay, coated on the outside with a layer of white porcelain. The bath apartments are well ventilated.

The washhouse is reached from the opposite side of the porch to the baths. In the passage-way there is a spring door, which can be opened by the superintendent only from the office, for the purpose of preventing ingress and egress without being recorded. The washhouse is a spacious apartment, with glazed brick walls, painted iron roof, rows of skylights, iron columns, ornamental ventilating grates, and other accessories



"AUTUMN, SCOTLAND—EVENING."—BY J. D. FRANCIS.—IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.



"LANDSCAPE AND CATTLE."—BY J. TENNANT.—IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS

This apartment is about forty feet square, and is divided by slate partitions into forty-five washing-stalls. Each stall has two fixed tubs, one for washing in, and the other, which is of iron, and has a lid on, for boiling in. There are two wringing-machines in the wash-house. The roof is of iron, in three spans, and on the ridge and furrow principle. It is painted in parti-colour; the principles, girders, and projecting mouldings are of a deep blue, relieved with orange, and backed with a pale grey. The ventilation has been found to be highly successful. This is secured by means of a low roof, with skylights over each washing-stall, opening alternately at the bottom and the top. Currents of air are also admitted from the outside through ventilators in the base, carried into the washhouse by channels formed by the side of the pipes. There are also glass louver windows in each gable, and on the ridge there are a number of revolving cowls.

The drying-room adjoins the washhouse, and communicates with it by open arches, without doors. It contains a hot-closet, heated by steam to a temperature of about 200 degs., and galvanised iron drying-horses are run into it, one horse being appropriated to each washer. Communicating with the drying-room is the laundry, which is fitted up with an ironing-store, dampening-place, folding-tables, and two patent mangles. The storey is placed at the extreme end of the building. It contains a large steam-boiler and iron tanks for hot and cold water. The building is fireproof, and the furnace effectually consumes its own smoke. The whole of the fittings and details have been carried out with artistic feeling, and the structure is considered to be a model provincial establishment. It is from the design of Thomas Oliver, Esq., architect, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who has had considerable experience in the erection of this class of buildings, and it has been carried out under the superintendence of Messrs. Oliver and Lamb, with the able assistance of the borough surveyor of Newcastle.

THE "GREAT EASTERN" STEAM-SHIP.

THE close of the London season of 1859 will be marked in the chronicles of our time by one of the greatest facts of our age. On Monday the *Great Eastern* steam-ship may be said to have received her confirmation as a vessel ready for sea, and that grand service for which she is destined. The time has at length arrived when a few days will solve the all-important problem of whether a ship of 22,000 tons burden, and capable of carrying a population of 10,000, could be made to travel the ocean at the rate of twenty miles an hour, and to bring Calcutta within thirty days' sail of London, thus superseding all the present complicated arrangements which, besides involving many transshipments and much disagreeable travelling, is, after all, in a great measure dependent on the will of foreign Powers with whom, although we are friends to-day, to-morrow we may be standing in relations of bitter hostility. If soven was hitherto the orthodox number of the wonders of the world, the *Great Eastern* may now fairly rank as the eighth; and further, and without any contradiction, may take place before her predecessors, as being beyond all comparison the greatest wonder of them all.

It is some nine or ten years since Mr. Brunel published his plan for the construction of the monster ship, and the number of wise heads that were set shaking in incredulous contempt at the, to them, insane project, is well remembered by many who assisted at Monday's ceremonial. Fortunately for Mr. Brunel and his magnificent scheme a naval architect was found, in the person of Mr. Scott Russell, who had the rare faculty of being able to see a few inches beyond his nose, and between the two the stupendous idea gradually began to assume the form of a colossal reality. It seems but yesterday when the first bar of the keel was laid, when the ring of the hammer was heard riveting the first plate, and now the gigantic ship floats complete on the bosom of Father Thames—the cynosure of all the scientific eyes in the world, the rich reward of her enterprising projectors, and the pride and admiration of the whole British nation. Many difficulties and obstacles impeded the progress of the monster ship. There were scientific difficulties, commercial difficulties, monetary mishaps, and some mechanical blunders. But the great principle, like all great and true principles, has outlived them all; and now, as a matter of course, gets the warmest adhesion from those who in the first instance were most strenuous in doubting its success. We can well remember the protracted agonies of the laborious launch, the disappointing bulletins from day to day—announcing now a progress of six inches, now a standstill of six hours—the jokes, the shrugs, the criticisms, the abuse, which almost broke the heart of a man of genius, and the final sense of relief on the part of the public when it was announced that the *Leviathan* was at length afloat in Deptford Creek. But it would seem as if then, and only then, the real troubles of the undertaking were about to begin. All the capital had been expended, the public refused to advance any more money, and if the directors wished their ship to be anything but a helpless, unfinished carcass on the waters, £300,000 more must be found to make her ready for sea. To the exertions of Mr. Campbell, the present chairman of the board, and to Mr. William Jackson, the eminent and well-known contractor of Birkenhead, we believe, is greatly owing the pleasant result of our being at length able to announce that the *Great Eastern* is ready for sea. But one still more remarkable aid was forthcoming, and which we could hardly believe, only that we have it on the very best authority—it was a subscription of no less than £50,000 of the supplementary capital, in sums of from £1 to £5, by persons in the humblest ranks of life—domestic servants, costermongers, greengrocers, and labourers—who tendered their money avowedly without any expectation of profit, but solely that they might at length hear of the great ship which they looked upon as the pride of England being fairly afloat on the deep waters. Such a fact at once took the vessel out of the category of mere commercial undertakings, and more than anything else stimulated the brave men who were her projectors to renewed exertions for her ultimate completion.

The rapidity with which her internal fittings have been completed is not the least remarkable fact in the ship's most remarkable history. Two or three months ago she was nothing but a huge shell, blank and unmanicured without, and within a scene of chaos and confusion from stem to stern. On Monday she floated upon the water trim as a cutter, her five masts up and fully rigged, her noble deck smooth as a bowling-green, her tremendous engines in complete working order, and her spacious saloons invitingly ready for the very numerous company who partook of the hospitality of the directors. In the interval which had elapsed since our previous visit the progress made by the contractors was miraculous; and here we may mention that, having given to Mr. Scott Russell the lion's share, the remainder of the credit must be divided between Mr. Parry, who supplied all the movable internal fittings, Mr. Crace, who decorated the great saloon, and Mr. Finch, of Chepstow, the last-named having supplied three out of the five masts with which the vessel is rigged. These three masts are of iron, and if they work as well as they look will be of very great advantage in the sailing of the ship. The whole of the deck is now completely laid, caulked, and polished, and no description can realise the effect of its vast size upon the visitor when first he puts his foot on its polished surface. Capstans, binnacles, galleys, windlasses, are all in their places; the completed bulwarks rise breast high all round the ship; and the skylights enable the spectator to look down into the cavernous engine-room, and see probably the greatest mechanical power in the world in easy experimental motion. The engines were tried on Monday, the screw working one way and the paddle the other, in order that the vessel might not be disturbed from her moorings, and the result met with the unqualified praise of all the scientific persons present. In fact, they worked as easily as if they had been two years in use, and left little doubt on the minds of those who witnessed their performance that the promised twenty miles an hour would be a comparatively easy achievement. The deck having been duly explored, the company crowded down the principal staircase, and were soon astonished with the elaborate splendour of the grand saloon, upon which Mr. Crace has exhausted all his well-known proficiency in renaissance decoration. Much skill has in the first place been shown in making the best of the masts and funnels, obstacles which could not be removed, and which in less skilful hands would have very

much obstructed the view, and spoiled the general effect of the saloon. But Mr. Crace has squared these unsightly objects, and covered them with large and costly mirrors, so placed that, instead of contracting the view, they give the effect of much greater space than is really available. The sides, and all spaces not occupied by looking-glasses, are covered with a peculiarly rich white and gold paper, with massive renaissance cornices, and interspersed with panels painted with allegorical subjects. The floor is covered with crimson Axminster carpeting of the Royal pattern, and the recesses are all filled with couches covered in crimson Utrecht velvet. The hangings are of the most superb tabaret of the same colour, fringed with silk lace and looped up with tassels of the newest design; and, in short, everything gives the idea more of the State reception-room of a Royal palace than the principal cabin of a merchant-ship. A very peculiar feature in this unique saloon is the mode by which it is lighted and ventilated at the sides—by large openings railed off with gilt balustrades, and reaching to the upper deck, where they are met by skylights, which can be left up or down at pleasure. Besides the great additional light which these openings give, they are invaluable as securing at any moment currents of fresh air, a luxury which will only be fully appreciated when the *Great Eastern* is steaming majestically across the Indian Ocean with her living freight of some eight or ten thousand passengers for Calcutta. Next to this imperial saloon is another and still longer one, which is to be appropriated to the ordinary first-class passengers, the other being exclusively devoted to the extra first and the ladies, and in which the directors on Monday entertained some 600 of their friends. Arrangements had been made for 350, but the thirst of the British public for scientific investigation, especially when a champagne luncheon crowns the vista, brought down such troops of friends that entertainment had to be found for nearly double the number. Thanks, however, to the provision of Mr. Quartermaster, of the Ship, to whom the commissariat had been intrusted, there was enough and to spare for everybody, and the wines were always ready in abundance when some noble commercial or patriotic sentiment required to be toasted. Around these two principal saloons the sleeping-berths of the passengers are skilfully arranged, the amount of accommodation being regulated, of course, by the price paid for the passage. But it is hardly fair to call them mere borths, seeing that they are, generally speaking, rather suites of apartments, comprising sleeping, sitting, and dressing rooms, all self-contained, and offering to females as complete seclusion as if they were in their own homes. The smallest of these berths is larger than the best cabins in any other vessel; and they have the peculiar advantage of being at least double the height, and possessing the most ample and ready means of ventilation. We believe it is hardly yet settled where the first experimental trip is to extend to, but the general rumour on board on Monday was that the ship will first proceed some three or four hundred miles out to sea and return, without any person on board save the captain, officers, and crew; that on her return she will steam down to Portland, and, if the weather should be very fine, cross over to Cherbourg, in order to give our French neighbours the opportunity of sharing in the pleasure which all Englishmen unfeignedly feel in the completion of the great ship. Ultimately her destination is said to be Portland, in the United States.

The invitation of the directors brought down a very large number of members of Parliament, so large, indeed, that fears were pretty generally expressed that Lord Elcho's motion would be met by the disastrous event known to disappointed members as a "count out;" but it appeared that Lord Palmerston, fearing such a casualty, and being determined to keep his promise to the noble Lord, had fixed a commission on Monday for which a House must be made, and thus the festivities on board the *Great Eastern* were prevented from depriving the nation of the luxury of a long debate on foreign politics.

Among the visitors were the Marquis of Westminster, the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord Churston, the Earl of Ellesmere; Lord Stanley, M.P.; Lord Redesdale; the Marquis of Stafford, M.P.; Viscount Canterbury; Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, M.P.; Sir John Bowring; the Lord Advocate of Scotland; Right Hon. W. Napier, M.P.; Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P.; Mr. Bright, M.P.; Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Cecil Forester, M.P.; Mr. Ayrton, M.P.; Hon. F. H. Berkeley, M.P.; Right Hon. H. S. Walpole, M.P.; Mr. Jackson, M.P.; Sir Charles Napier, M.P.; Colonel Sykes, M.P.; Right Hon. W. Cowper, M.P.; Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P.; Mr. J. Brady, M.P.; Right Hon. the Lord Mayor; Mr. Alderman Rose; Sir J. V. Shelley, M.P.; Sir De Lacy Evans, M.P.; Sir John Rennie; Sir Richard Bethell, M.P.; Mr. Locke, M.P.; Mr. J. F. Maguire, M.P.; Mr. Hennessy, M.P.; Mr. Penn, Mr. Whitworth, Mr. J. Locke, Mr. Yates (secretary of the old company), Mr. Brereton; Sir S. M. Peto, M.P.; Mr. L. S. Magnus, Mr. Rose (Solicitor-General for Canada); Mr. Robert Stephenson, M.P.; Messrs. Boulton and Watt, Mr. J. W. Bazalgette, &c. Mr. Brunel, to the regret of all, was prevented by indisposition from being present and sharing the festivity which marked the successful completion of his grand idea. He was, however, represented by Mr. Jacoby, who has for him watched and superintended the building and completion of the ship from first to last.

The numerous company having duly explored the ship from stem to stern—not forgetting the engine-room, where the temperature closely approximated to boiling heat—adjourned to the large saloon, where an abundant and luxurious luncheon had been prepared for them.

Mr. Roy Campbell, chairman of the company, presided at the principal table, supported by Mr. William Jackson, Sir C. Napier, Mr. Cowper, the Lord Mayor, &c.; and opposite him sat Lord Stanley, upon whom devolved the duty of giving the toast of the day.

After the usual loyal toasts followed "The Army and Navy," which were respectively replied to by Sir Charles Napier and Colonel Buckley, the gallant Admiral observing, when responding for the Navy, that no doubt the *Great Eastern* would easily run down any smaller ship that chose to wait for her, but that, if the latter had any way in her, she would have very little difficulty in getting out of the way of her colossal enemy.

Lord Stanley rose to propose the toast, "Prosperity to the Great Ship." We regret to say that the position in which we sat was so far from where his Lordship stood as to prevent our giving more than an outline of his Lordship's observations. We understood his Lordship to say that it would be impossible to pass over so conspicuous an occasion as the present without making some attempt to express what he was sure they all felt respecting the beautiful vessel, her management, and the zeal and enterprise of the company by whose exertions she had been brought to her present state of maturity (Hear, hear). They all knew that the building of this gigantic ship was an undertaking which had been watched throughout its progress with the deepest anxiety, not merely by the few who had a material interest in its prosperity, but by every man who took an interest in the commercial greatness of England, and every intelligent and thinking man throughout the civilised world (Cheers). He supposed that most of the company whom he then had the honour of addressing knew the work which the ship was intended to do, and what particular qualifications for doing it she was intended to possess. It was expected that she would make the voyage to Calcutta in thirty-two days, carrying coals enough to last her the whole voyage out and home, and thus sweeping away at once the long catalogue of delays and defects which at present were found to be so burdensome and obstructive to the full development of steam navigation. She would contain a population of nomadic English men and women of not less than ten thousand in number, for whom not only the comforts but the luxuries of the best-arranged establishment at home would be amply provided (Hear). If the experiment succeeded—and they were aware that nothing had been, or would be, left undone which the most untiring energy and the most complete mechanical skill could accomplish to secure its success—if the experiment succeeded, through the most unexampled perseverance and in spite of extraordinary difficulties—and in that room it would be impossible to doubt its success (loud cheers)—it would prove to be the greatest improvement and the mightiest revolution in the art of shipbuilding that had ever taken place in one stride since man first ventured from the security of the land and began to traverse the sea (Cheers). It would accomplish these grand results for civilisation and human enlightenment, that it would diminish by one-half the distance which at present divided continents and nations which nature had imperiously

separated by an intervening ocean, but which science and trade were gradually bringing together, as it were, in spite of nature. If it succeeded it would render the passage to distant countries, and over stormy seas, as easy and as free from discomfort or danger as an ordinary railway journey by land. It would give to commerce a stimulus and a development hardly possible in the present state of steam navigation, but, above all, it would enable us, if unhappily the necessity should arise, to pour reinforcements of troops into our great Indian empire with a rapidity quite equal and a facility much greater than that offered by the overland route, besides giving us a line which would be wholly independent of the friendship or enmity of any other Power (loud cries of "Hear, hear"). It would do more. He did not say that it would quite solve that great political problem of our time, which was known as the Eastern Question, but at least it would render the solution of that problem a matter of much less practical importance to England than it was at present (Hear, hear). It was universally acknowledged amongst English statesmen that the principal interest—indeed he might say the sole interest—which we had in Egypt and the countries adjacent arose from the fact that they enabled us to carry on more rapidly our intercourse with India. Here we were offered a means of communication equally rapid, but by another line, and the result must be that the overland route must be virtually superseded (Hear, hear). So much for the undertaking. As for those who had carried it out, his hearers were aware that their course had not been one of unbroken prosperity and success. There had been a time of difficulty, of despondency, and of doubt, and when even total failure seemed more than probable. At that time Mr. Campbell—(loud cheers)—and his fellow-directors undertook the management of the concern. They brought their knowledge to bear, their intimacy with commerce and its requirements. They brought to bear all the resources of science and of the highest mechanical skill; the capitalists of England placed confidence in them, and the result was what they saw around them at the present moment. (The noble Lord resumed his seat amid loud and much cheering.)

Mr. Campbell, Mr. W. Jackson, and Mr. Scott Russell, severally addressed the meeting in connection with the toast of "The Directors and the Engineer and Architect," and the formal proceedings were brought to a close, although every person lingered until dusk about the deck of the ship, as if loth to depart from the contemplation of so interesting and wonderful an object as the *Great Eastern*.

THE FRENCH CAMP AT ST. MAUR.—The *Siecle* gives the following sketch of the situation of the troops now encamped at St. Maur:—"Such is the energy of the French character, and such the vigour of constitution of the soldiers, that the amalgamation is already complete between those who arrived three days ago and those who came yesterday. Whilst the latter, still covered with dust and perspiration, hastened to pitch their tents to seek in them that repose of which they stand in need, the former, quite recovered, were furnishing up their arms, beating their clothes, and curling their moustaches, while at the same time they attended to the cookery going on in the open air in front of their tent. Every one has recovered that gaiety which characterises the French. 'All this is the effect of a night passed on a good bed,' said a grenadier of the Guard to a visitor, pointing at the same time to that on which he had slept. It was purely and simply composed of some bundles of hay which had been dried by the sun on the glacis of Vincennes. 'It is a long time,' he added, 'since we had such a bed, or were able to sleep so quietly.' In Italy, owing to the storms and the rice-grounds, we had more frequently to lie down in the water, and then, before we had well settled ourselves there, were obliged to start up and resume our march.' While speaking thus the grenadier took from his knapsack some needles, thread, and a thimble, and, sitting down, proceeded gravely to repair a large rent in his red trousers with a piece of white cloth cut from the jacket of an Austrian soldier. This accounted for the patchwork of different colours which was visible on the uniforms of many of the French soldiers."

THE INCOME TAX.—A series of returns relating to the property and income tax, moved for by Mr. Moffat on the 26th of July, were published last week. The first return shows the gross amount of the incomes charged with the tax, the number of persons in each class, and the sum realised in each class of schedule D, which includes all incomes derived from trades and professions. The total amount of all the incomes charged with income tax under schedule D, in Great Britain alone, on the 5th of April, 1858, was £30,214,119. The incomes between £100 and £150 a year form no less a sum than £12,343,795. The sum next in magnitude is formed by the incomes at the other end of the scale—those between £10,000 and £50,000 a year—which together amount to £9,277,603. The number of persons whose aggregate incomes amount to this sum is 495. There is one class higher in the scale than this last-named—that, namely, in which the incomes are £50,000 a year. In this class there are 51 persons, while the gross amount of their incomes is £5,036,428; so that the average income in this class must be about £98,000 a year. The incomes between £900 and £1000 are less in the aggregate than any others. They amount together to £786,888. A further return relates to schedule E—that which includes incomes derived from "the profits of office." Again, looking at the return which refers to the 5th of April, 1858, we find that, as before, the incomes between £100 and £150 a year are so much more numerous than any others as to make a larger sum in the aggregate than those higher in the scale. Together they amount to £3,452,413. The highest incomes in the schedule are put down as £5000 and upwards. They are 72 in number, and in the aggregate amount to £624,925. There are similar details relating to Ireland, all given in great detail.

A FREE FIGHT IN ARKANSAS.—The *Fayetteville Arkansian* of July 2 gives the following account of a rencontre in Huntsville:—"Since our last issue our quiet town has been thrown into a high state of excitement by a report that there had occurred on the public square of our sister town, Huntsville, a fatal rencontre, wherein Mr. Forester Black, son of Colonel William Black, of this city, and Mr. Warren Sams, a merchant of Huntsville, were killed immediately, and John Black and Dr. James Smithson, of this city, and Constable Moody and James Sams, of Huntsville, were severely wounded. All the above-named parties were personally known to most of our citizens, and the utmost anxiety was felt and manifested to know the particulars of the distressing tragedy. We proceed to give the particulars of the affair as it has been detailed to us by several eyewitnesses. It appears that on Friday, the 24th inst., some altercation between James Sams, the son of Warren Sams, and Forester Black took place, in which insulting words and threatening actions were used by young Sams towards Black. No collision, however, resulted at this time, and it was supposed that there would be no further quarrel. Several hours afterwards some hard words were interchanged between Warren Sams and Forester Black, when both drew weapons, the former a bowie-knife and the latter a revolver. Black's pistol missed fire twice, and was discharged at Sams twice, the last shot, as is supposed, taking effect in the head of Sams, Sams in the meantime advancing on Black with his knife. One of our informants states that Sams was in the act of falling when the report of firearms from an unexpected quarter was heard, and Sams fell instantly. Just at this time young Sams came running up with a double-barrelled shot-gun, and discharged one barrel at the distance of six or eight feet into the side of Mr. Black, and just as he was falling fired the other barrel into his back—both barrels heavily charged with buckshot. Young Sams then attacked Dr. James Smithson, knocking him down with his gun, when Dr. D. Smithson, a brother of James, advancing to aid his brother, struck at Sams with a gun, but missed him and fell; his brother to the ground. James Smithson, who, it seems, was unarmed, wrested the shot-gun from the hands of D. C. Smithson and chased young Sams off the ground, snatching the gun at him in his flight. Several pistol-shots were fired and low knives used by some persons as yet unknown, probably by interested spectators. An idea may be formed of the unparalleled savagery of the street-fight, when it is considered that Warren Sams was shot with ten pistol-balls, and stabbed once or twice in the breast; that Forester Black was shot twice with a double-barrelled shot-gun, John Black and James Smithson wounded in the thigh, James Sams stabbed with a bowie-knife, and Mr. Moody severely wounded in the leg; and, further, that after the fight had ended, four revolvers were found lying upon the ground of battle, three of which were entirely empty, and one partially discharged. Not a sound was heard after the shooting commenced save the sharp, quick report of the revolver, the stunning sound of the deadly shot-gun, and the clash of cold steel, until Sams and Black had fallen and their lifeblood was pouring forth through the ghastly and fatal wounds. The scene of this tragedy was enough to sicken a manly heart. A young man in the morning of his life, and a mature man in the autumn of his days, lying within a few feet of each other, their lives pouring out in torrents of blood, and four others bleeding from severe wounds; but imagination can hardly depict the heartrending lamentations of mothers, sisters, wives, relatives, and friends. Our informants say but a minute or two had elapsed after the firing before the square was covered with nearly a hundred women, who made the town resound with their frantic screams and wild cries of grief. We learn that warrants have been issued for the apprehension of several supposed to be connected with the affray, but no examination has at this date (June 24) been had. Forester Black was formerly a resident of this city; was a graduate of the Lebanon, Tennessee, Law School, and had been for several years located at Huntsville in the practice of his profession. He was much esteemed by his brother lawyers, and had many warm personal friends. We knew him as an intelligent, social, generous, unselfish gentleman, honourable and high-minded in his intercourse, whose heart was bound to his friends with cords of triple steel. He thus, unfortunately, fell at the age of twenty-five years, leaving a young wife, sisters and brothers, and an aged father, to bewail his untimely end."

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

PALEONTOLOGY.—In 1853 the Academy of Sciences, Paris offered a prize for a work "On the Laws of the Distribution of Fossil Organic Bodies in the different Sedimentary Strata according to the Order of Superposition." M. H. G. Bronn, of Stuttgart, is the successful candidate. The Academy has ordered his work to be printed; but, in accordance with its usages, it will be some time before it can be issued. M. Bronn has printed a German translation to satisfy the ardent desire of his countrymen. A translation of the last chapter, giving a summary of the essential results at which M. Bronn has arrived, is given in the last number of the *Annals of Natural History*. The article is entitled "On the Laws of the Evolution of the Organic World during the Formation of the Crust of the Earth."

ARAGO'S WORKS.—The new volume just issued is entitled "Métanges." It contains a number of reports made to the Academy of Sciences, Paris, since 1815; letters and discourses on educational subjects; and scientific notices on rain, hail, winds, hurricanes, waterspouts, &c. The volume is sold separately. It is one particularly interesting to meteorologists.

ROTATION OF HOLLOW SPHERES OF METAL BY HEAT.—Mr. George Gore, in the *Philosophical Magazine*, gives an account (with engravings) of an apparatus for producing rotation of hollow spheres of metal by means of ordinary heat, the rotating body being placed upon a horizontal circular ring or railway. In February, 1850, Mr. Gore described similar phenomena caused by the heat of electric conduction resistance.

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY IN ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA.—An interesting paper on this subject, by Dr. Beddoe, of Clifton, appears in the *British Medical Journal*. It contains valuable sanitary suggestions. The principal features of the medical geography of Victoria are distinguished from Britain are summed up in—1. The excess of deaths from violence, from diseases of the bowels, liver, and heart, and from some affections of the nervous system; 2. The small proportion of deaths from diseases of the lungs and skin; and, 3. The absence of malarial fever. The unfavourable aspect of the first will doubtless be lessened by the advance of the colonists in habits of temperance and order and the progress of sanitary improvement. Statistical tables are subjoined.

THE AYE-AYE.—In a letter to Professor Owen, Dr. H. Sandwith, Colonial Secretary of the Mauritius, relates how he obtained and maintains a male specimen of this interesting animal (the *Cheiromys medagascariensis* of Cuvier), which is about the size of the hare, and which partakes of the characters of the ape, squirrel, and rat. It is an object of veneration at Madagascar, the natives believing that those who touch it will die in the course of the year. It cost Dr. Sandwith £10 to overcome this scruple. Sonnerat describes the animal as being very slothful and good-tempered, and says that the one he possessed lived for two months on cooked rice. The name is derived from a supposed resemblance of its cry to an exclamation of the natives of Madagascar.—*Linnean Society's Journal*.

HABITS OF MAN.—"Illustrans commodæ vitæ" (Lucretius), "Illustrating the common things of life," is the motto of an interesting article by Dr. Jonathan Osborne in the last number of the *Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medical Science*. It treats of our habits during sleep, when awake, when rising, and when in the erect posture; habits of the countenance; of the vocal organs; of the eyelids; of the short-sighted; of the deaf; of the arms; and of locomotion. Although in a medical journal, the paper will be found perfectly intelligible to educated persons.

GRANITE.—An article by Mr. T. Rupert Jones, the able assistant secretary of the Geological Society, on the weathering of granite, as shown in the Tors of Cornwall and Devon, appears in the *Geologist* for August (edited by Mr. S. J. Mackie). We recommend this journal as a useful means of popularising the science to which it is devoted.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The new number of the *Proceedings* contains interesting papers on the gorilla, by Professor Owen; on the habits of the moorhens and the New Holland crane, by Mr. George Bennett; with others by Dr. Gray, Messrs. Adam White and P. Solater, and other eminent zoologists.

EARLY TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.—In the new number of the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* are two interesting articles on "Travels in India,"—one by Mr. Osmond De Beauvoir Prieux, on the Indian Travels of Apollonius of Tyana, as given by Philostratus; the other by Professor Wilson, on the Travels of Hiouen Thsang. About A.D. 50 Apollonius, a Greek philosopher, is said to have set off from Antioch to visit India, its Brahmins, &c., taking up at Nineveh one Damis, as a friend and interpreter. An account is given of their journey through Babylonia, the passage of the Indus, their reception by the King at Taxila, and particularly of their visit to the Sophi or Brahmins, with whom they remained four months. Of course the work abounds in descriptions of inconceivable marvels. The geography reminds Mr. Prieux of a fairy tale; and on reviewing the whole work of Philostratus he says, that it seems to him that Apollonius certainly pretended to have travelled through India, that very possibly he did not visit it at all, but fabricated his journal from tales current about India, which he easily collected at Alexandria, that great resort for Indian merchants. The article by Professor H. H. Wilson relates to the Travels in India (between A.D. 629 and 645) of Hiouen Thsang, a Chinese, which have been recently translated by M. Stanislas Julien, of Paris, the most eminent Chinese scholar of the time. Hiouen Thsang travelled to India as a religious mendicant, mostly alone, over at least 15,000 miles. On his return to China he was accompanied by twenty-two horses, laden with 500 packages of books besides images of Buddha, and sacred relics; and was received by the Emperor with especial honours, and ever after treated with especial veneration. His account is much more trustworthy than the work of Apollonius.

REARING OF SILKWORMS.—Communications on this subject—very important to France—have been recently made to the French Academy of Sciences. M. Thannaron, President of the Société d'Agriculture de la Drôme, has recently experimented with great success on the rearing of silkworms in the open air, and in rooms not warmed. The worms in the house made their cocoons five days earlier than those in the gardens, but of about 650 cocoons formed in the house 42 contained a dead black worm, which was not the case in any of the cocoons formed in the garden, though they were exposed to wind and rain. Madame Piron, at Versoud, near Grenoble, has also informed the Academy that she has caused silkworms to be reared from the egg in rooms with windows open, but supplied with curtains to prevent currents of air from coming on the worms, and also in warm rooms with closed windows. The worms reared in the former produced the best silk of the year; the silk of the worms in the latter was nearly unsaleable.—*Comptes Rendus*.

SILK.—By recent experiments M. Schlossberger considers that he has shown the chemical identity of silk and the spider's web. He proposes to call their immediate principle *sericine*, from *serica*, silk.

THE WRECK OF THE "PARAMATTA."—Latest accounts from this steamship, lately stranded on the Anegada reef, brought to Southampton by the mail steamer *Tenby*, state that the *Paramatta* had worked herself upright by grinding away the rock on which she is lying. Her paddle-floats were taken off, and the ship lightened in other ways, and very little doubt was entertained that, if the weather continued fine, she would be got off. A large quantity of apparatus, consisting of Stanshaw clay, casks, warps, and other appliances, was sent out from Southampton on Tuesday last by the *Arato* to assist in the work of floating the *Paramatta*; also seven divers and two steam-pumps, and an engineer to drive them.

A PICTURE OF JAPAN.—The following details respecting this country are given in a recent letter:—"All the regular troops are composed of robust men. Their arms, which are made in the best style, are the musket, the bow, the sword, and the pike. No other troops in Asia have arms equal to theirs. The sharpness of their swords and the lightness and polish of their cuirasses excel those of Europeans. Malversation by a functionary, embezzlement of public funds, extortion, bribery of officials, coining of false money, murder, and robbery, are punished with death, and not only of the guilty person, but of his father, children, and even all his male relatives, who are executed at the same moment, however distant they may be one from another. This system, which is repugnant to European notions and to sound principles of justice, appears to be adopted by the Japanese from the belief that crime is owing to bad education. The modes of punishment adopted in Japan are of different sorts, but all are horrible. The principal is crucifixion, and is reserved for traitors, murderers, and incendiaries. The culprit is fastened on the cross head downwards, and is left to die, unless he obtains the favour of being dispatched by stabs from a pike. For perjury, incest, and adultery, culprits are plunged into boiling oil. Petty robberies, insults, calumny, fraud (even at play), and false testimony before a magistrate, are punished by hanging or beheading. If the offenders be gentlemen or soldiers, their towels are opened—they have even the privilege of performing that operation on themselves. Pecuniary fines are almost unknown. The corporal punishments of the whip and the bastinado are reserved for slaves and servants, and are inflicted by their masters, not by public executioners. The Japanese consider corporal punishment so degrading that mothers never strike their offspring. Children are made to wear hunger, thirst, cold, pain, excessive labour, and the rigour of the seasons; and are incessantly told that they must endure with patience the evils and misfortunes of life. Horror of falsehood and fraud, and love of modesty, justice, and virtue, are diligently inculcated. One of the results of this system of education is to inspire the Japanese with a passion for books which causes surprise to European visitors. The book-selling trade in Japan is subjected to no restriction, and there are everywhere, even in towns of small population, numerous bookshops. Great part of the literature of the Japanese is Chinese; and their knowledge of arts and agriculture is derived from the same people. The language commonly employed is every year becoming more Chinese in character. And yet the Japanese despise the Chinese. They do so because from their early age they have been taught that the Chinese are not soldiers; that in ancient times a Japanese army defeated an immense Chinese army in the Corea; and that Coxinga himself, who was the scourge of the sea and the terror of the Chinese empire, was a Japanese—as were also the greater part of his companions."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. H. E. Clifton, is thanked for the defensive move suggested in the Muzio gambit, which, however, he will find is not tenable if correctly met. For example, suppose after

8. Q to B 4th P to Q 4th
9. Q to B 4th P to K 4th
10. Q to K 3rd (ch) Q to K 3rd

White play, 11. Q takes P, it appears impossible for Black to escape without the loss of a piece, or, on the removal of the Queen then attacked by the Rook, White has a reply to take either Bishop with Bishop, and he must win one of them for nothing, or both for one of his own.

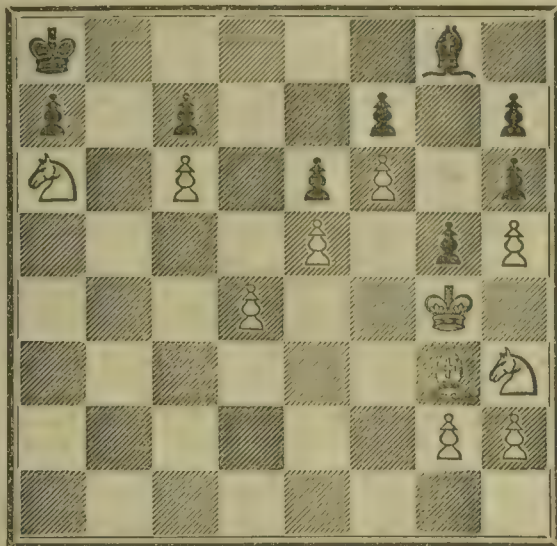
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 806.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. Kt from QB 4th K to Q B 4th or (a) 1. K to K 3rd
to K 5th. (If any other move, White checks with R at Q 3rd or Q K 5th, and mates with Bishop or Pawn next move.)
2. P to Q B 4th P or R moves
3. R takes R, or P takes P—Mate. 2. R to Q 3rd
3. R or B mates. R to K 4th or Q 4th

PROBLEM No. 808.

By J. J. BREESE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Smart Affair played by Mr. F. HEALEY and another Amateur consulting together against Mr. KLING.

(Ruy Lopez' Knight's Game.)

BLACK (The Allies). WHITE (Mr. K.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. K Kt to B 3rd P to K 4th
3. K B to Q Kt 5th Kt to B 3rd
4. P to Q 4th Kt takes Q P
5. Kt takes Kt Q to K 2nd
6. Q takes P P to Q 3rd
7. P to K 5th P to Q 3rd
8. K B to Q 3rd P to Q 3rd
9. Q B to K B 4th
(An inconsiderate move, which White, however, failed to take advantage of.)
10. P takes P
(He should have played 9. P to K Kt 4th, and thus have won the K's Pawn.)
11. Q B takes P Q B to K 3rd
12. Castles Kt to K R 3rd
13. Kt to Q 2nd K to B 2nd
14. K R to K sq Q to Q 2nd
15. Q to K B 4th R B to K 2nd
16. K takes K Kt P K takes B
17. Q to K 5th (ch) K to B 2nd
18. B to Q B 4th B takes B
19. Kt takes B Q R to Q sq
20. Q R to Q sq Q takes R
21. Q takes B (ch) K to Kt sq
(This appears his best move, and from

And Black mates in three moves.

Game in the Match between Messrs. WORMALD and CAMPBELL.

(French Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. C.). BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. P to Q 4th P to Q 4th
3. P takes P P takes P
4. K Kt to B 3rd P to Q 3rd
5. P to Q B 4th P to Q B 3rd (a)
6. Q Kt to B 3rd B to K 3rd
7. Q to Q Kt 3rd Q to K 2nd (b)
8. B to K 3rd P takes P
9. B takes P B takes B
10. Q takes B K Kt to B 3rd
11. Castles on K side Castles
12. K R to K sq Q to B 2nd
13. Q R to B sq P to Q R 3rd
14. P to Q 5th P takes P
15. Kt takes P Kt takes Kt
16. Q takes Kt Q Kt to B 3rd
(a) Better to have taken Pawn with Pawn.
(b) This prevents loss for the moment.
(c) Threatening to play Kt to K B 6th (ch), and thus forcing mate in three moves.
(d) This move effectively turns the tables.
(e) Had he moved Q to K 2nd, White could have taken the Q Kt Pawn with impunity.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1111.—By E. B. C., of Hoboken.

White: K at K Kt 5th, R at K B 7th, B at K Kt 8th, Ps at K 5th and Q 3rd.
Black: K at Q 4th; Ps at Q 5th, Q B 3rd, and Q Kt 5th.
White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 1112.—By R. A. PROCTOR, Cambridge.

White: K at K R sq, B at K R 5th and K 3rd, Kt at K Kt 6th, Ps at K R 4th, K B 2nd and 5th.
Black: K at K R 6th, P at K B 3rd.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 1113.—By A. LULMAN, of Melbourne.

White: K at K Kt 5th, Q at Q R sq, B at K 8th, Kt at Q R 2nd, Ps at K B 6th and Q 5th.
Black: K at Q R 6th, Kt at K R sq, Ps at K Kt 3rd and K B 2nd.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

THE COLISEUM BY MOONLIGHT.—The sun had set before we arrived at the Coliseum, and the widowed ray of night's fair queen alone shone upon its hoary head. Hours and hours we stayed to admire the grand and solemn aspect of the old ruin, bathed in the tranquil splendour of that silvery light. The broken wall, with its fretwork of cold flowers; the moss-grown shaft, the shattered architrave grew bright beneath its influence; and the mouldering arch and ruined pillar were flooded with a stream of gold and mystery. The poetry of the moon had touched with its inspirations the realities of the scene, and produced an illusion of the most pleasing kind—an illusion by which the bloom of youth was for a moment shed upon the face which time had furrowed, and the brow of death was transiently flushed with the light of life. As the moon drifted slowly towards the zenith, outlined against a heaven of cloudless blue, the intense tranquillity of the hour, the witchery of the scene, and the associations of the spot combined to fill my soul with thoughts and images which are still present to my memory, but which no pen or pencil could reveal. The screech of the owl as he dived through the ivy in some dark corner, or the sweet song of the nightingale from out some neighbouring vineyard, alone disturbed my meditations; and it was long after midnight when my friends and I left the Coliseum. Even then we quitted it reluctantly, promising ourselves to come often, during our stay in Rome, to enjoy a treat so peculiarly delightful.—*Memories of Rome, by D. O'Donovan.*

FRANCE AND ITALY.

The *Constitutionnel* has an article showing what France has done for Italy. It commences by saying—

Much has been said about the ingratitude of Italy. It would be too sad to believe in it, but it may not be useless to show that it has neither cause nor pretext.

It contrasts the enthusiasm in Italy for France during the war with the absence of enthusiasm now. It describes the difficulties that arose before the Emperor at the beginning of the year. The plan of liberating Italy which first suggested was met in France and in Europe by "a profound and universal explosion of discontent."

In France the apprehensions were general and public; in Europe the threats were scarcely disguised.

In a few days the Emperor triumphs over all internal difficulties, calls back, rallies round him public opinion by his superior common sense, his straightforwardness, and his services; then, certain of the support of France, he braves the discontent of Europe, and in a campaign of two months he delivers Piedmont, the whole of Central Italy, and all Lombardy.

The Emperor of Austria, moved at last by the dangers threatening general order, and by the wishes of Europe, suppressing the sentiments natural to the head of a military Government, still supported by a powerful army, and making concessions one quarter of which would have prevented war two months earlier, cedes Lombardy, recognises the complete independence of Italian nationality, admits a Confederation of all the States of the Peninsula, which Venice will join as Italian territory, as Luxembourg joined the German Confederation—that is to say, remaining the property of the Emperor of Austria, but not of the Austrian Empire.

Austria retains, it is true, Mantua, Verona, Peschiera, and Legnago; but, independently of her paramount influence in Italy, she gives up the fortresses of Piacenza, Brescello, Pizzighetone, Rocca d'Anfo, Ferrara, and Ancona, and all that portion of the Venetian territory which extended towards Volta, on the right bank of the Mincio, and which formed part of Venetia.

Doubtless, in not separating Venice completely and absolutely from the house of Hapsburg the Emperor has not done all that he wished to do for Italy; but, as a French Sovereign, he has done all that he was allowed to do.

Have men clearly put the question to themselves what the difference would have cost?

It would have cost long sieges, new battles, new loans, an immediate war on the Rhine, disturbances in Central Italy, insurrections in Hungary and elsewhere, which it would have been necessary to tolerate, perhaps to encourage; in a word, it would have cost the abandonment of the principles of order and the adoption of the principles of revolution—of agitation for the present and an abyss for the future, without speaking of a possible return of good fortune.

Compared to such dangers, what a determined and successful war might have procured for Venice sinks into insignificance. And will Italy refuse this sacrifice to the Emperor and to France, who have made such great sacrifices for her?

Henceforth Italian nationality exists, if the Italians are clever and wise enough to turn to account the advantages which the peace secures to them.

If the consequences of the peace of Villafranca resolve the development which may be expected from it, and which we hope will be attained, Italy will only form one confederated country, of which Venice will form part; Piedmont will dominate by her influence, and will form a State of 8,000,000 souls; the Pope, having already promised important reforms, secularising his Government, and granting liberal reforms in the provinces, will give the example of serious and practical reforms which, emanating from so high a quarter, cannot fail to have fruitful results.

Italy understands, we are convinced of it, that she is really free. If she does not understand it, so much the worse for her!

Let her ponder well upon it. If the powerful hand which for a moment was extended to her should be withdrawn, neither the fine speeches in the English Parliament, nor partial insurrections, nor sterile sympathies from the Liberal party in Europe, would prevent Austria from once more dominating over Italy, and then it would be—from Turin to Messina.

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF FRAUD.—(To the Editor.)—I beg to state that a similar letter to the one alluded to in the paragraph in the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS* of the 6th inst. has been received by a relative of mine, couched in nearly the same words, the circumstances of the announcement of the death in the *Times*, &c., being precisely similar. Fortunately in this case no notice was taken of the letter. No doubt, therefore, this system of fraud is practised to a considerable extent, and in many cases with success. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the announcement in your Paper will effectually check such gross attempts to extort money in such a heartless and nefarious manner.—A CONSTANT READER.

CLOTHWORKERS' HALL.

The Clothworkers, one of the twelve great City companies, were originally incorporated by Edward IV., in 1482, as Shermen (shearers), and were united with the Fullers in 1528 by Henry VIII., the conjoined fraternity being then named Clothworkers. This we learn from Mr. Timbs' "Curiosities of London," which supplies us with the following interesting particulars regarding this company:—"James I. incorporated himself into the Clothworkers, 'as men dealing with the principal and noblest staple wares of all these islands, woollen cloths.' Among their pageants is that of Sir John Robinson, Lord Mayor 1662-63, reviving 'the true English and manlike exercise of wrestling, archery, sword, and dagger,' when at his mayoralty feast in Clothworkers' Hall he entertained the King, Queen, and Queen-Mother, the Duke and Duchess of York. The hall was in part destroyed by the Great Fire; 'but strange,' says Pepys, 'it is to see Clothworkers' Hall on fire these three days and nights, in one body of flame, it having the cellars full of oyle.' The *Gazette* of September 8, 1666, announces the fire to have stopped near Clothworkers' Hall. The list of the company's charities is remarkable for its number of anniversary sermons and lectures, and for its bequests for blind persons. The company's almshouses (now at Islington) were originally in Whitefriars, on part of a garden belonging to Margaret Countess of Kent, held by her of the Prior of that friary. Howes relates that James I., being in the open hall, inquired who was Master of the Company? and the Lord Mayor answering 'Sir William Stone,' to him the King said, 'Wilt thou make me free of the Clothworkers?' 'Yea,' quoth the Master, 'and think myself a happy man that I live to see this day.' Then the King said, 'Stone, give me thy hand; and now I am a Clothworker.'

In the same work—brimful of information on all points connected with the metropolis—Mr. Timbs gives his readers the following particulars concerning the halls of the City companies:—"In their halls the twelve great companies gave grand feasts to various Monarchs who enrolled themselves as members. In the interregnum they were the meeting-places of the Government Commissioners; by the Parliamentary commanders they were converted into barracks; by the Puritanical clergy into preaching-places; and by succeeding Lord Mayors into temporary mansion-houses. In Elizabeth's and the Stuarts' reigns every hall was obliged to have also a granary and an armoury; and the company's almshouses adjoined the hall, that the almshouse might be ready to join in processions and pageants. The ancient hall mostly had an open timber roof; whence the Fishmongers', and probably other companies, suspended the property of their pageants. In the centre of the roof was a louvre, or lantern; at the sides were Gothic windows, filled with painted glass; and beneath hung gorgeous tapestry, which in the Merchant-Tailors' Hall contained the history of their patron, St. John the Baptist. The floor was strewn with rushes; the tables were planks placed on tressels; a reared, or grand screen, crossed the apartment, hiding the entrances to the buttery, larder, and kitchen; the 'minstrales' were in a gallery aloft; and there were temporary platforms or stages for players. Other passages branched to the wine and ale cellars, and to the chambers. Annexed to the buttery were the bakehouse and brewhouse; the kitchen-passage was guarded by a spiked hatch, and was well stored with 'spices, rakes, and rollers.' There is also named in Brewers' Hall, temp. Henry VI., 'the tresauce,' or cloister between the great kitchen and the hall; and an 'almarie cupboard,' for the company's alms (apparently broken provisions), in the great kitchen."

Our View of the spacious hall of the Clothworkers' Company is taken from Dunster-court, Mincing-lane, and shows the main range of building. The bayed end gives a bold appearance to the whole structure, which consists of a basement and upper floor; the windows to the latter are enriched by a cornice above each, both in the bay and the side seen in our View. There is a highly ornamental frieze, elaborately moulded, but not too heavy in appearance. The parapet of the roof is balustraded, and finishes it very nicely. At the angles are tall chimney-shafts, which, although chimneys are not at all unsightly, upon the angles of the body of the building are rendered pilasters with richly-moulded capitals. The principal entrance in Mincing-lane

is an elegant design, and communicates with the main body by a long corridor, covered with a waggon-headed glass roof, and having a range of windows on each side filled with a small pattern ground-glass. At this corridor the grand hall is seen with a noble flight of steps branching off right and left on the first landing, and thence leading to the most noble hall of its kind in London, the large windows of which are being filled with stained glass, as are also the lunettes above.

THE BANQUETING HALL.

The Clothworkers' Company have vied successfully with their fellow companies in erecting a building containing such an elegant apartment as the one of which we have the pleasure of giving to our readers an illustration. The noble room is in happy keeping throughout in its proportions and decorations. Its length is 80 feet; breadth, 50 feet; and height, 40 feet. On its east and west sides it is divided into five bays, and at its north and south ends into three bays. Between each bay is a three-quarter column of highly-polished Peterhead Aberdeen granite, with capitals of Caen stone, and bases of black marble. Each plinth is composed of dove, Hayton granite, and black Italian marble. The pillars support a good bold rize and cornice, from which the spring of the coved ceiling. There are lunettes formed in the coving of the ceiling, which are filled with stained glass, representing the arms of the twelve principal companies of the city of London. They are very bright and clear in their colouring, and are manufactured by Messrs. Lavers, of Southampton-street, Strand. The five large windows on the east

side are designed by Mr. Bishop, of Doctors Commons. They are composed of the arms of the various benefactors and grandees of the company who have figured at various periods. At the south



NEW BATHS AND WASHHOUSE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—SEE PAGE 159.

end of the room is the minstrels' gallery, beneath which are three noble mirrors, which reflect and repeat the proportions of the hall admirably. The north or dais end has a mirror in the centre bay; whilst the two others contain a niche, in each of which is a figure—one that of Charles I., the other that of James I.—both damaged in the great fire of London in 1666, and restored in 1679, and no doubt gilded as they now appear—certainly not the happiest way of treating a statue. We apprehend the company will keep them as they are out of reverence for their age rather than for their beauty.

In the compartments corresponding with the lunettes is the Royal arms, and two trophies in bas-relief. The arms of the company also appear above the clock, over the grand doorway, which is on the western side. On each side also there is a fireplace in the bays adjoining the central door. Over are large mirrors. The ceiling, which, as we have observed before, is coved, has a bold framework, if we may so speak, enriched with flowers; and between this it is subdivided into about seventy sunken panels, enriched with roses and other flowers—it is particularly chaste and harmonious with the graceful proportions of the building. We trust the introduction of the chandeliers, which are very good, will not detract from the dimensions of the apartment: they are by Messrs. Deane, of King William-street, London-bridge.

The company may justly be proud of their edifice. Mr. Angel, the architect, has produced a work which sustains his reputation; and to Mr. Brodie, the clerk of the works, much praise is also due.



HALL OF THE CLOTHWORKERS' COMPANY, MINCING-LANE, CITY.



BANQUETING HALL OF THE CLOTHWORKERS' COMPANY.



HELIGOLAND.—SEE PAGE 167.

LITERATURE.

VERSE AND VERSE-MAKERS.

Shall there be no end of this nuisance of verse-making? Shall all who love poetry continue to think that their love is sufficient to make them poets? Shall an ignorant, half-educated criticism, not knowing the difference between verse and poetry, persist in calling a mere verse-maker a poet, although his verses be wearisome, inane, and utterly abhorrent to sense and music? And shall good-natured editors of "All the Year Round" or "Once a Week," and a hundred other journals not so noticeable, continue to foster a pernicious delusion by admitting into their columns twaddle in rhyme, and calling it poetry? Shall Tompkins, because his "Ode to the Moon" has been published in the "Poets' Corner" of his local journal, print a whole volume, and launch it at the head of the unoffending public? Shall Jenkinson, because his first rhymed venture, unluckily for him, was praised by the *Morning Post*, malignantly produce a second series of platitudes in verse, and flatter himself that because they are in verse they shall cease to be platitudes? Shall young ladies, instead of smiling, singing, and being amiable, be deceived by unwise, or perhaps merely gallant, friends into the belief that the power to rhyme is the power to make poetry, and that Sappho did not suffer before she could sing? Were it not for the fact that every volume out of the thousand useless volumes of verses that are every year published in our land encourages, to some extent, the industry of the papermaker, the compositor, and the bookbinder, we should look upon the constant publication and reiteration of trash purporting to be poetry as an unmitigated evil. But, like other evils, it has its good side. It amuses harmless folly, and does good to trade, and, though it cannot be praised, may for this reason be tolerated.

The great mistake made by the vast mass of young men and women who write or publish verse, and appeal to the public to buy the tinsel at the price of gold, is their apparently rooted idea of the identity of verse and poetry, than which nothing can be more false; and the correlative idea that a love and appreciation of poetry, and a sympathy with it, are of themselves sufficient to produce a poet. If any urchin in the street who has a good ear, and can whistle a tune which he has once heard, were, upon the strength of his power of whistling, to rush to Messrs. Cramer and Beale's and publish the odds and ends of all the melodies he ever heard, under the impression that he was a Mozart, or a Beethoven, or even a Verdi, he would not act more irrationally than the mass of our authors of so-called poems who vex the ear of the gentle public with their weak echoes or their positive discords. If any one who, after a day's saunter through the Crystal Palace, and a genuine admiration of the casts of ancient and modern sculpture there displayed in such beneficent variety, should forthwith go home, and make a doll out of a piece of wood, or, were it winter, out of a pile of snow, and insist upon the world's admiration of him as a new Phidias or Praxiteles, he would not do a more foolish thing than the good people do every day who publish rhymes under the delusion that rhyme is poetry. Were every sweet young lady who dances the polka to the admiration of her innamorato to hurry to the Opera House and ask for an engagement in the ballet, under the impression that she was a Taglioni, an Ellsler, a Carlotta Grisi, or a Corito, she would be guilty of no greater absurdity than is committed by the estimable young ladies whose fathers, brothers, or husbands pay the expenses of printing their "poems."

At least three months ago we set aside a large batch of such productions, all the authors of which demanded notice at our hands. Since that day there has been an increase of at least double the number on our shelves. We lack the time and the courage to look at the later growth. But of the first batch we shall endeavour to dispose in this present clearance of our conscience, and leave the rest until we are in the humour to take cognisance of them. We dip into the pile at random. First to our hand comes "The Relief of Lucknow, and other Poems," by S. H. Sharman (Hamilton, Adams, and Co.). The Essex papers, it appears, describe this book to contain "graphic," "lofty," and "genuine poetry." We cannot agree with the Essex press when we light on a passage like this:—

When first
The insurrection spread, the brave Havelock,
Rapid and bold tactician, marshalled quick,
At Allahabad, a little company,
And, Gidcon-like, with little means, strode on,
Strong in his mission.

Or like this:—

The clouds of night rolled down the western sky,
As morning slowly trod her gloomy way
O'er Lucknow's halls, her mosques, and palaces.

Or like twenty more that we would cite, if the citation would serve any purpose. The author thus explains and apologises for his book:—

From childhood the favourite recreation of the author has been the perusal of our best English poets; and he has occasionally at the close of a day of tedious mental toil found a pleasant reaction in penning a few lines on such subjects as may have occurred to him. He does not, for one moment, presume to suppose that his attempts will place him even in the lowest rank of the gifted "children of song," but he does venture to hope that in the lines on Lucknow the indulgent reader will overlook the shortcomings of the writer in the interest which must ever attach to his theme.

This is precisely what the reader should not overlook. If the theme be high, so should the treatment be. He who aspires to build a palace has no right, after he has built something no better than a mud hut, to apologise for the meanness of the result by the magnificence of the design.

The second dip into our heap produces "Dunois, and other Poems," by J. J. Lane (Darton and Co.). The author says "he is arduously engaged in the nurture of the young;" that work is the production of his very spare hours; that he has published at the "kind instigation" of friends; and that, if the judgment of critics be adverse, he will have obtained a knowledge of his "museful inability." We take the following as a specimen of his "museful inability":—

Inspire my verse the sad and sober muse,
Throughout my strain thy eloquence diffuse;
Nor laureate-pen alone successful guide,
While I, more needy, seek thy fluent tide
Of number, feet, and gliding eloquence,
To gently swell this natural consequence.

Let us hope that Mr. Lane will write no more verse till his "museful" inability shall have lost its first syllable.

Our third venture is into "The Voice of Many Waters," by Emma Maria De Burgh, written chiefly at the Falls of Niagara" (London, John Farquhar Shaw). Cruel would be the critic who would condemn a lady of taste and feeling, and good principles, merely because she did not know that verse and poetry are different things; but equally cruel, in a literary point of view, would he be if he asserted that her verse was poetry, or approached within ninety-nine per cent of it, because the contemplation of Niagara in June inspired her with such lines as these:—

No eyes by blue Niagara's side,
To watch with me her waters glide,
No cares to steal my soul away
From youth and health and hope to-day,
Or lend to life a darker hue,
Than what erewhile a rainbow threw
O'er yonder misty, silvery showers,
Like shadows of departed hours,
Which oft o'er life's horizon move,
And melt the thoughtless heart to love!

"The City of the Dead," by John Collett (London, Hardwicke), endeavours to describe the ruins of Thebes, and to express the emotions excited in a poetical mind by the spectacle, and by the historical incidents which they recall. But the theme is too great for the writer's power to handle. Can the most indulgent of friends—the most loose and good-natured of critics—affirm such a passage as the following to be poetry, or to partake even of the poetical?—

Where lengthen'd shadows on the waters lie,
And softer hues invite the wearied eye,
See calm reflected on the glassy Nile,
The column'd line of Luxor's peerless pile;
Save when flamingoes, in a roscate cloud,
Cast o'er the mirror's face a passing shroud;
And now unseen, now glancing in the light,
Flash like the spangles of the stars of night.

How could a "cloud of flamingoes" cast a "shroud" over a mirror? And what are the "spangles" of the stars? And, even if stars were spangles, where is the necessity for designating the stars as "of night," unless to make a rhyme and lengthen the verse?

"Gilbert Marlowe," and other poems, by William Whitmore (Macmillan, Cambridge), has the advantage of a preface by the able and lively author of "Tom Brown's School-days," which states that—

The author of this little volume of poems is a young man, a housepainter by trade, who has earned his bread by daily labour since he was ten years old. He has since that age had no education (in the common sense of the word) except what he could get at a Sunday school. The poems will speak for themselves as to how he has used such opportunities for study as fall within the reach of men in his position. He has already earned an honourable name for himself in his own neighbourhood. His friends think that this name has been honestly earned; that the author ought to have a larger audience; that he is one of those to whose speech it will be well for his countrymen of all classes to listen; and so, at last, after the usual difficulties which have to be overcome in all such cases, his book is published.

The lines that we have italicised are high praise from an established author. On turning to the first poem, to see how far it may be deserved, we meet with the following:—

On past the village, with its humble spire—
Its quiet cots along the valley winding;
And thence among old woods, and rocks antique,
And mellow fern-groves, kindling with the glow
Of gorse flowers golden, to a ruin grey
Overgrown with trailing ivy, and o'erhung
With brooding shadows of the times of yore.

The author of "Tom Brown's School-days" is too good-natured if he call this poetry. Why "old woods" and "rocks antique"? Is not one adjective sufficient? If not, what is the difference between old and antique which the writer wishes to convey? Another more ambitious passage will be sufficient, we think, to prove—however estimable and worthy the author may be in private life, and however deserving of all sympathy and encouragement in his endeavours, by the cultivation of his mind, to raise himself to a higher station than that in which his lot was originally cast—that the author of "Tom Brown" did wrong to persuade him to publish his verses. It occurs in a piece called "St. Anthony."

Now bursts the mad thunder
Over thy naked head; the earth reels under
Thy feet; and far above the tempest's swell,
Leaps forth in mingled hiss, and shriek, and yell,
The jubilant cry of liberated Hell.
Wings of foul demons flap the midnight air;
Thy murky cell is lighted with the glare
Of baleful fiendish eyes; and myriad shapes
Swarm round, of bearded pards and grinning apes,
With fascinating stare and filthy leer;
And dragonish creatures, breathing fire, flock near,
And nearer still; and all obscene abortions
That e'er mocked life with frightfullest distortions
Of form and feature, shrivel up thy sight
With horrid mouthings, and shoot out their spite
In howls that shiver thro' thee.

Mr. Hughes! Mr. Hughes! you have much to answer for.

"Ionica" (Smith, Elder, and Co., London), is an anonymous volume of a far higher stamp than any of the preceding. There are culture, care, mastery of language, and true poetic thoughts apparent in every page, and, if the author would trust more to his own genius than to imitation of Tennyson, he might do better than he has done, and soar far beyond the low earth of the verse-makers into the empyrean of the poets.

We cannot say much for the commencement of "The Moslem and the Hindoo," a poem on the sepoy revolt, by a Graduate of Oxford (Saunders and Otley, London).

Sleep! 'tis a most delicious boon of Heaven
The wretched and exhausted find repose,
And sweet forgetfulness in gentle sleep!

Nor for the next passage on which we alight, at the opening of the tenth part, descriptive of the siege of Delhi:—

The day expected, long expected, dawn'd
For the assault on Delhi. 'Gainst a force
Overwhelming as to numbers, Britain held,
Week after week, her own without the walls
And kept the foe at bay. That foe, intent
On her destruction ere fresh succours came,
Often repel'd, to strife again return'd;
But all in vain—defeated backward fled
Within the city walls once more, and there
Prepar'd resistance 'gainst extremity.
And Britain's gallant band maintain'd its ground,
Stood firm, prepar'd and waiting patiently
Supplies which came but slowly.

That a "Graduate of Oxford" should know so little of poetry as to imagine that lines like these have any resemblance to it is passing strange, and is only to be accounted for by reasons, not public to Oxford, but private to the undergraduate. Far better for undergraduates to row, and swim, and indulge in any wholesome physical exercise than to shut themselves up in their rooms to write after such a fashion as this.

"Ballads and Songs, by Edward Capern, Rural Postman of Bideford, Devon" (London, W. Kent and Co.), have attracted considerable notice. They betoken in their author the possession of a musical ear, an elegant fancy, and an amiable disposition; but these, though they go far towards the making of a poet, are not sufficient of themselves to produce more than a versifier. We seek in vain through Mr. Capern's volume for an original thought. There is nothing in them that has not been said before, and said better. Take, for instance, the following:—

STREW THE ROSES.

A MARRIAGE SONG.

Strew the roses, quaff the wine,
Fill the golden cup of joy,
Bring the orange and the vine,
Let the lily find employ:
Love is come to Hymen's shrine,
Strew the roses, quaff the wine.

Or the following:—

A THOUGHT AMONG THE FLOWERS.

Living on the sunlight, drinking in the rain,
Dying in the winter time, springing up again,
Bringing, in your honey-bud, nectar for the bee;
O, my little floweret, thou art a mystery.
Living on the sunlight, drinking in the rain,
Dying in the winter time, springing up again,
Springing in our little ones, flowerets like you;
O, my little violet, we are a mystery too.

This is mere verse; and Mr. Capern's volume contains nothing that is much better—or much worse.

The length to which this notice has already extended, and the slight impression we have made upon the bulky heap of books before us, suggest to us that we have, perhaps, attempted a task but ill-adapted to our limits. Whether or not, we must forbear for the present. Such a dose of versification is more than enough for any human critic or any reasonable reader. The other offenders on our list must stand over till a more convenient opportunity.

ŒUVRES COMPLETES DE W. SHAKESPEARE. Traduits par FRANÇOIS-VICTOR HUGO. Tome II.

A literal prose translation of the works of Shakspeare is a novelty in French literature. Nothing can show more conclusively that French critics have outgrown the narrow prejudices of the school of Voltaire and Ducis than M. Hugo's manly version of the four plays of Shakspeare which comprise, with introductions and notes, the first two volumes of his edition. Few readers will appreciate the great advance which Shakspearean criticism has made during the last few years without some comparison between M. Hugo's translation of one of the plays with some of the old metrical versions: this alone, however, will be sufficient to show the vast progress that has been made, and to inspire the liveliest hope that France will shortly possess a Shakspearean literature worthy of her genius, and of that great bard who wrote for all time and for all nations.

If few readers can thoroughly appreciate this great advance, still fewer, we think, will be able to appreciate the prodigious difficulties of translation which M. Hugo has encountered, and to a great extent overcome. We apprehend that no honest Frenchman will scruple to admit that French is the most normal and the least flexible language in Europe; and, if to this fact be added the extraordinary rules of French poetry, it will be understood how impossible

it is to translate Shakspeare into French verse, and how stupendous is the difficulty of accomplishing a merely prose version of his immortal works.

Coleridge's judgment was decisively against prose translations of English poetry; but his rule had an exception. "I do not," he said, "admit the argument for prose translations. I would in general see verse attempted in so capable a language as ours. The French cannot help themselves, of course, with such a language as theirs."—*Table Talk*, vol. ii., p. 118. Despite Coleridge's well-known hatred of the French language, we think that he has here arrived at the sober truth. French metrical translations are always insufferable. If for no other reason, we should object to them on this, that the rules of versification in French are so arbitrary that it is impossible to accomplish anything like an imitation of a work in a foreign language without losing infinitely more in matter than is gained in form.

Translation is at best but an imitation, and the best translation is merely a composition, in which the greatest number of characteristics in the original are most closely imitated. Whatever may be the value of the matter which it is proposed to translate, it is of no use blinking the fact that the great charm of the poetry is due to the form—i.e., to the rhythm, the metre, and the rhyme, if any. Let substance and form be imitated as closely as possible, and yet the result must, at best, be unsatisfactory. It cannot be denied that a translation from English into English is far closer than a translation from English into any other language; and yet how tame must such a transference generally be; and for this reason, "that," as Coleridge says, "it would be scarcely more difficult to push a stone out from the pyramids with the bare hand than to alter a word, or the portion of a word, in Shakspeare or Milton [or any great poet] in their important works at least) without making the author say something else or something worse than he does say."

We are far from joining in the adverse criticism which English people are apt to indulge in on the capabilities of the French language. We believe that French is capable of much more than has hitherto been done with it. We do not see much chance of French becoming more flexible and less idiosyncratic in the hands of the ordinary race of Frenchmen. The jealousy with which they guard the infringement of any of the rules of the Académie almost excludes any hope of the French language becoming more catholic in its words and idioms. But what the many revolt from the few may achieve. The great resources of the language are open to a few only; ordinary Frenchmen select the platitude and the equivocal in preference to the exact expression. This is to save the trouble of precise thinking. But with the precise mind must ultimately come the precise expression; and to the translator who feels the imperative necessity of the translation will, sooner or later, come the right word in the right place.

M. Hugo's translations afford us many fine examples of the success which attends the perseverance of a precise and discriminating mind. Take *Ariel's* account to *Prospero* of the bewildered three whose feet were less powerful to deliver them than the stink of the "filthy-mantled pool" to overcome them, which Shakspeare has so idiomatically expressed by "o'erstunk their feet." M. Hugo is one of the few who have caught the poet's meaning; but here translation was impossible, and he was necessitated to have recourse to circumlocution. Still, the description is finely rendered:—

Ariel. —Je vous l'ai dit, Monsieur, ils étaient ivres-rouges:—si pleins de valeur qu'ils frappaient l'air—assez osé pour leur souffler à la face, et battaient la terre—assez téméraire pour leur baisser les pieds; du reste, toujours occupés—de leur projet. Alors j'ai secoué mon tambourin.—A ce bruit, tels que des poulains indomptés, ils ont dressé l'oreille,—hausse les paupières et levé le nez,—comme pour flairer la musique; je les ai si bien charmés—qu'ils ont suivi mon concert comme des brutes, à travers—les ronces mordantes, les genêts pointus, les broussailles piquantes, les épines—qui entraient dans leur faible [shins]; enfin, je les ai laissés—dans la sale mare bourbeuse, derrière la grotte,—pataugeant jusqu'au menton pour dégager leur pieds—empuantés par l'affreux lac.

Here let it be noted that M. Hugo has for the word in brackets *échène*. This must be a mistake: but we do not know how he would render "shins," which it seems the French have in the leg, but lack in the tongue. The words in italics are necessarily unsatisfactory: nor do we see why M. Hugo has not found for "mantled" a better word than "bourbeuse," nor for "foul" a better word than "affreux." With these exceptions, however, we can only say that (irrespective of metre) the translation is scarcely inferior to the original; and that, if all the play were translated as effectively as this passage, M. Hugo would leave the most fastidious Shakspearean little or nothing to wish for. Let us take another example from "The Tempest." *Prospero* tells *Ariel* to hang the trumpery "upon this line." M. Hugo renders this, "Viens! pends tout à cette corde;" which is perfect if "line" really meant the cord, and not the tree, which, with Mr. Hunter, we think it does mean. But M. Hugo was in a difficulty; for shortly after he had to translate a pun for which the French language afforded no materials. See, then, how skilfully he got over this dilemma. He, and we think justifiably, translates "line" corde; and then the dialogue between *Stephano* and *Trinculo* is rendered à merveille:—

Stephano. Taisez-vous, monstre.—Madame la corde, je prends à votre ligne ce pourpoint.—Voilà le pourpoint qui descend la ligne.—O pourpoint, tu vas perdre ton poil et devenir un pourpoint chauve.

Trinculo. Prenez! prenez! n'en déplacez à votre Grâce, c'est un vol fait à la corde et au cordeau.

Stephano. Merci, de ce bon mot: voici un vêtement pour ça; l'esprit ne restera jamais sans récompense tant que je serai roi de ce pays. Un vol fait à la corde et au cordeau! C'est une pointe excellente; voici encore un vêtement pour la peine.

Trinculo. Monstre, arrive, mets de la glu à tes doigts et file avec le reste.

All this is perfect. Really, we do not know whether, with one exception, it is much inferior to the text. That exception is "Mets de la glu à tes doigts." This is a good example of a difficulty which meets us at every turn. In English, *lime* (verb) is from *lime* (bird-lime (sub.)). We can thus turn almost every substantive into a verb. The French can do this seldom or never. Hence they are obliged to employ *mettre, faire, &c.*, as auxiliaries. This reminds us of the obstinacy of the French language in eschewing privative compounds. Take the following example from "The Tempest" ("Our revels now are ended," &c.):—

Nos divertissements sont finis. Nos acteurs,—je vous en ai prévenu, étaient tous des esprits; ils—se sont fondus en air, en air impalpable. Un jour,—de même que l'édifice sans base de cette vision,—les tours coiffées de nuées, les magnifiques palais,—les temples solennels, ce globe immense lui-même—et tout ce qu'il contient, se dissoudront,—sans laisser plus de brume à l'horizon que la fête inmatérielle—qui vient de s'évanouir! Nous sommes de l'étoffe—dont sont faits les rêves, et notre petite vie—est enveloppée dans un somme.

In this version what can be worse than "édifice sans base" for "baseless fabric," which is owing to no fault of M. Hugo, but a necessity of the language in which he writes. But this passage affords us two instances in which M. Hugo has mistaken the original text. The word "fabric," as here employed by Shakspeare, is far from being synonymous with "édifice"—fabric connoting the frailness and delicacy of the edifice. Again, the words "the great globe itself, and all which it inherit," is a common inversion for "the great globe itself, and all those who inherit (i.e., possess) it"—(tous qui le possèdent). We might also object to the translation of "rounded" by "enveloppée;" but, as some commentators understand by rounded "surrounded," this translation may pass muster. Still, we cannot but think that M. Hugo might have rendered this, one of the finest passages in all Shakspeare, with greater accuracy and more effect. As it is we can hardly conceive a greater contrast than the solemn majesty and splendour of the original text and the tame and awkward version in the French. We have now given examples of what M. Hugo has accomplished, and where he has failed. His pages, as might be expected, teem with small mistakes; many of these might have been avoided had M. Hugo taken the trouble to submit his translation to a competent English critic before committing it to the press. Yet these mistakes are but as slight blemishes on a work of the highest merit.

We pause to point out, for the sake of truth, a few errors committed by the editor in this volume. M. Hugo is inaccurate in stating that the deed having Shakspeare's signature, which was in the possession of Garrick, is now lost. This deed is none other than the famous mortgage-deed which is publicly exhibited in the manuscript-room of the British Museum. He should also have stated that doubts are entertained by many as to the genuineness of the Florio signature. It is supposed that, in addition to the six signatures enumerated by our editor, there exists another in private hands, cut from a deed. All these seven signatures unquestionably agree in the spelling *Shakspeare*.

Against this evidence M. Hugo says:—"Quand, en 1796, Maloué affirmait que l'auteur de la *Tempête* écrivait son nom *Shakespeare* Maloué oubliait qu'il existe deux lettres, écrites et signées par le poète, et imprimées sous ses yeux à la fin du seizième siècle." M. Hugo should have known that no MS. of the letters, or either of them, was in existence in 1709.

VIRGINIA ILLUSTRATED. Sampson Low, Son, and Co.

This interesting volume professes to describe the adventures of Porte Crayon and of his three lady cousins, in a tour they make through Virginia, Porte Crayon himself being both author and artist. The work is not merely amusing, but very instructive, and has all the freshness of novelty for English readers satiated with accounts of Naples and Venice, the Swiss lakes, the Rhine, and the Tyrol. It is curious to read that in Randolph county, Virginia, there is a tract of country containing from seven to nine hundred square miles entirely uninhabited, and so nearly inaccessible that it has rarely been penetrated even by the most adventurous. It is said that daring hunters have perished in the intricate labyrinths and dense laurel brakes of this secluded region, or been devoured by bears, panthers, and other beasts of prey. The first portion of the volume is devoted to the narrative of an expedition undertaken by Porte Crayon and some sporting friends to this land of terror, which is jocosely called "Canaan," though not flowing with milk and honey, but they did not penetrate the country further than the Falls of the Blackwater. The author narrates his adventures to his fair cousins, and they determine to become tourists under his escort, that they may personally witness some of the romantic scenery with which Virginia abounds, rivaling, if not surpassing, that of Switzerland.

One of the most remarkable scenes in Virginia is known by the name of Weyer's Cave. It is near a forlorn village on the Shenandoah. The phenomena exhibited in the cave are entirely due to the percolation of water through limestone strata for ages beyond the memory of man. The subterranean cavern is divided into several compartments, the first being called the "Hall of Statuary;" and, when the guide turns his lamps upon the groups of figures, it reminds the spectator of the galleries of the Vatican seen by torchlight. But the statues must be viewed at a distance, as, on a near approach, they are easily detected to be grotesque and shapeless stalagmites. Through a circular opening in the ceiling, fifteen feet in diameter, fringed with sparkling stalactites, appears the interior of a dome, "some thirty feet in height, draped and columned gorgeously. On one side was the similitude of an altar, with curtains and candlesticks upon it; and on the other it required but little liveliness of fancy to see a cathedral organ, with its rows of pipes and pendent cornices." The next division of this wonderful cavern represents what is termed the "Cataract," its white water in sheets of foam apparently leaping from a great height over a broken ledge of rocks. On the same floor, and immediately opposite to the Cataract, is Solomon's Temple, composed of a massive column of sparkling white, rich with complicated grooves and flutings. Minor columns support the ribbed and fretted ceilings; the whole glittering with sparkling stalactites. "The richest arabesques of a Persian palace," writes Porte Crayon, "or the regal halls of the far-famed Alhambra, are but poor and mean in comparison." The traveller passes on to the cathedral. In the centre of this room hangs a mass of spar which bears a fancied resemblance to a chandelier; while beyond it rises the pulpit, an elevated circular desk covered with the most graceful folds of white drapery. The whole ceiling is covered with stalactites, dropping in long points. These are translucent and sonorous, "emitting soft musical tones on being struck; and the heavier sheets which tapestry the side walls respond to the blows of the hand or foot with notes like deep-toned bells." Then succeeds the ball-room, a hundred feet by forty in extent, where it was customary for persons to dance in the months of August and September, when the hall was illuminated; but the practice is now discontinued, as the smoke from the candles blackened the incrustations. The tourist then descends a staircase called Jacob's Ladder, and beholds Jacob's Tea-table and Ice-house, and then approaches the wonders of the Gnome King's Palace. In the centre stands the colossal giant, within a groined and vaulted recess, and all around this majestic figure are canopied niches containing sculptured forms. The actual measurement of this hall is two hundred and sixty feet in length, and there are other rooms of the imposing height of ninety to a hundred feet, but that of the Gnome King is the grandest of them all. Then there is the apartment of the Enchanted Moors, so called "from their resemblance to Moorish knights, all in linked mail, with long cloaks and pointed helmets. On one side hangs a sheet of drapery from the top of the tower nearly to its base, in folds that a sculptor might imitate but never excel." One of the most curious incrustations in Weyer's Cave is a perfect imitation of an opened oyster-shell. All these wonderful scenes are vividly portrayed in excellent wood engravings. When the *Great Eastern* runs over to Portland in five or six days, those who want a new sensation should visit this magic cavern.

There are many other wonders in Virginia. The Seven Fountains, otherwise called Burners Sulphur Springs, are interesting to the scientific. These are concentrated within a circle whose radius does not much exceed twelve paces, and each of the group differs in character. The natural bridge at Cedar Creek and the peaks of the Otter exhibit romantic scenery on a sublime scale; and the great valley of Virginia is not surpassed by any land beneath the sun. This volume is a credit to American literature. The narrative is charmingly written, and the conversations between Porte Crayon and his fair cousins are replete with wit and humour. Moreover, the book conveys much valuable information on the habits and manners of the people dwelling in the "Old Dominion."

ILLUSTRATED VOCABULARY FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB. Printed for, and Sold at, the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, Old Kent-road.

This is one of the numerous appliances devised by philanthropic minds for the aid and relief of those who labour under physical deprivation.

The book before us is a handsome quarto volume of 470 pages, beautifully printed in a clear, large type, upon excellent paper, and illustrated with nearly 4000 exquisite little woodcuts, engraved by Whympers, from drawings by John and Frederick Gilbert, Harrison Weir, and other good men and true. It is issued under the direction of the committee of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, and is intended as a First Word-book, in which not only the name, but the object named, is presented to the eye. The child spells the word "Belfry," and, while spelling, fixes in his memory the outlines of the illustration before him. "Cockade," and behold! there it is in all its magnificence affixed to the hat of a veritable footman. "Coaster," and a stout brig under canvas goes merrily before the wind. In the preface we are told that "great pains have been taken to render the representations in the present work as exact as possible; so that, if the object shall have been seen by the pupil, even before instruction of any kind, he will be able to recognise something familiar to his mind, although ignorant of its name which it is the design of this work to teach him." On the whole, we are disposed to admit that the object of the committee has been attained, and that the compilers of the "Illustrated Vocabulary" have ably carried out their views. Here and there, indeed, we meet with an illustration which bears no very close resemblance to the object chosen; but the fault is in the wrong selection of the object rather than in any imperfection in the mode of illustration. For instance, "lawyer" is not a word easily illustrated; and, certainly, two gentlemen comfortably seated at a small table may convey to a child's mind the idea of "friend," or "doctor," or "merchant," or "banker," as readily as that of "lawyer." Again, there are words without illustrations which seem to us especially to need pictorial help.

But we do not wish to be hypercritical where there is so much that deserves warm and unqualified commendation. Many of the cuts are little gems, worthy of works of higher pretensions. Amongst those which are remarkable for careful finish and delicate treatment we note, as we turn over the pages, a Morass, a Passage, a Pool, Reeds, Road, Seere, Swamp, &c. They are, indeed, very far superior to the average illustrations of children's books, and are generally characterised by an accuracy of drawing and fidelity to nature which renders them invaluable. There is a little quiet humour in occasional cuts, as in the Recruits, the Swaggerer, and the Comedian.

The "Vocabulary" is divided into two parts. The first is

devoted to pictorial representations of single words, as Capsicum, Capstan, Captive, Car, Caravan, Caravansary, Caraway, Carcase, and Card-table; these nine objects being clearly and accurately represented on one page alone. With these illustrations before the eyes of his pupils, the teacher will have little difficulty in rendering his explanation intelligible even to the youngest. In the second part we find copious illustrations of the various ordinary trades, the tools used in them, and the manner in which they are used. This portion of the book is very cleverly and carefully executed. Thus, in the Printer's Trade, are given Bodkin, Planer, Type, Reglet, Chase, Mallet, Composing-stick, Steam Press, Albion Press, &c. There are also illustrations of the Human Skeleton, the Orders of Architecture, articles of male and female Dress, the Solar System, and the Seasons. Invaluable, therefore, as the work will be to the deaf and dumb, for whose use it has been especially designed, it may also be made a source of unfailing amusement and instruction in every family or infant school. Paterfamilias should at once procure it for his spirited Master Tom, or thoughtful Miss Victoria. Four thousand illustrations! How their cheeks would glow and their eyes flash when turning over the apparently inexhaustible treasure! This, indeed, is a royal road to learning, a flowery and pleasant path to useful knowledge. A better gift-book for children of "tender years" on birthdays or domestic anniversaries, or the great yearly festival of Christmas, we do not know of, and we bespeak our readers' attention to it, if they are parents, or uncles and aunts, or grandfathers and grandmothers, to an expectant and interesting progeny.

BRITISH NOVELISTS AND THEIR STYLES. By DAVID MASSON, M.A. MacMillan and Co.

As Professor of English Literature at University College, London, Mr. Masson would have a right to a fair consideration when he comes before the public with any composition connected with a calling for which *prima facie* it must be taken that he is duly qualified. But, fortunately, the reading public knows Mr. Masson a little more intimately as a writer, whose style is that of an elocutionist of the first rank, and in whom a pure taste and a correct judgment are happily combined. There is a peculiar fitness in such a man undertaking to deal with a subject like that before us, which he designates a critical sketch of the history of British prose fiction. The substance of the work was delivered in the form of lectures to the members of the Philosophical Institution of Edinburgh in the months of March and April, 1888. In preparing the book for publication, the form and, to a certain extent, the tone of lectures is retained, and, we confess, it seems that in some measure this adherence to the original plan detracts from the merit of the treatise. Had the matter been rewritten, it is probable that something of mere elementary statement might have been avoided, while, at the same time, a sort of colloquialism in the style, which is pleasant and attractive, might have been preserved.

The introductory discourse, which treats of the Novel as a form of literature, and on early British prose fiction, seems to us to contain an exposition of the whole philosophy of the subject, and it embraces the history of the novel—its origin, scope, and purpose—its growth from a somewhat late appearance in literature, its assumption of the shapes of classical romances, mediæval fictions, early Italian, French, and Spanish prose fictions, early British romances running through the "Mort d'Arthur," chap-book romances, early English translations of foreign travels, More's "Utopia," Sidney's "Arcadia," and Pastoral Novels, Boyle's "Parthenissa" and Classic-Heroic Novels, Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," and Mrs. Aphra Behn and novelists of the Restoration.

The next stage brings us to British novelists of the eighteenth century; to Swift and Defoe, Richardson, Fielding, Smollett and Sterne, Johnson, Goldsmith, Horace Walpole, and later novelists of that period. We would here particularly direct attention to the treatment which Richardson receives, and the comparison between Fielding and Smollett. The third disquisition is avowedly not dedicated to mankind in general, but is devoted to Scotland, and to Edinburgh in particular, and it treats of Walter Scott and his influence; and, if this be a defect in the eyes of the more cosmopolitan reader, it may be as well to indicate that he may find compensation in its midst by dwelling on the review of the progress of British prose fiction in the twenty-five years preceding "Waverley," or from 1789 to 1814, which it contains. The final discussion takes up the period since Scott, and brings before us the British novelists of the last forty-five years, including, of course, Bulwer Lytton, and in his train the fashionable novelists, that numerous progeny born of "Pelham," and, necessarily, there is an estimate, single and relative, of Dickens and Thackeray; while a theory is started that from the year 1848 may be dated the birth of the spirit of realism in prose fiction, which spirit has been perseveringly applied to the representation of facts peculiarly, and which has produced the great development of what is called the novel of purpose. In this section we come across Charlotte Brontë, Mr. Kingsley, and the author of "Tom Brown." Of the closing remarks we refrain from saying more than that they are founded on a belief that there is no likelihood of the novel being about to lose its popularity as a form of literature, but, on the contrary, every symptom that, in one shape or another, it will continue to be popular for a long time, and that more and more of talent will flow into it. In this brief notice of a very suggestive work we have from its very nature been unable to escape from the production of little more than a catalogue of its contents; but, if anything has been done to direct the attention of any one to its perusal, our purpose, which is kindly towards both author and reader, will have been effected.

A BATCH OF NOVELS.

A considerable accumulation of works of fiction on our table has not unnaturally suggested that it would be an appropriate sequence to a notice of Mr. Masson's book if we were once for all to deal with, we will not say the mass, which has been pressing on our critical conscience, but with such of the novels lying before us as present features which render them entitled to disquisition. The fictions in question are essentially narratives of life and manners, and in considering them we cannot but be struck with the singular smoothness and want of salient points, so to speak, which modern manners present. In the several stories here to be noticed the habits, taste, doings, comings, and goings of one set of persons might be stereotyped for the rest; and it is remarkable how very little the influence of individual character operates to break the smooth, unvarying surface of the manners and actions of our time. The first novel in point of order which presents itself is by a lady authoress, evidently gifted with strong perceptions and a capability of minute observance and dissection of her subject matter, which is an attribute, we think, of writers of her sex, and which causes their books to have something in common with their elegant needlework.

In "Ellen Raymond; or, Ups and Downs," we have so much of a reminiscence of Miss Austen, as consists in the sitting down of the author before a somewhat contracted and, in fact, provincial circle, and eliciting out of its every-day life and incidents interests, hopes, fears—the story of the joys and sorrows of several of the most pronounced characters among them. Of course, there is a heroine, who gives her name to the book, who is somewhat of a *femme incomprise*, even to her lovers, who are tolerably numerous, still more to her relatives, and most of all to her acquaintances, for she has but one friend, who as she is painted would seem to be the fountain and origin of all the cares and sorrows of one whom she loves well and to the last. The ending is happy enough, but not from the romantic point of view. The inevitable marriage is that of the heroine, become middle-aged for a lady, not with her first choice, or any of her more spasmodic adorers, but with a long-suffering, patient, and judicious lover, who is content to bide his time until the period of his reward finds him far gone into the sere and yellow leaf, and who is consequently a rational helpmeet for a woman, who can only look to calm and repose of spirit for her consolation and her enjoyment of the close of a troubled life. An attempt to mix up a little of the supernatural with the decidedly realism of the story is clumsy; but, on the whole, "Ellen Raymond" is a work of merit in its class.

In a story entitled "Trust for Trust," Mr. Barrowcliffe, who has already been before the public as a writer of fiction, has, we think, been very successful in portraying the working of the

inner life, as well as the outward belongings and doings, of a man of the middle class, such as we believe are now not uncommon in circles which, for want of a better word, we call provincial. Strong will and earnestness of purpose, in the developments of a sort of selfishness which in a wider sphere would be dignified by the name of ambition, mark the history of a banker in a country town, who marries, seemingly in the first instance as an experiment, a Welsh peasant girl, converted by a very slight process into a graceful and even elegant woman, without losing the simplicity and truthfulness which she may be supposed to have inherited from plain and excellent parents, whose almost pastoral life has preserved those qualities to them, unsullied by the world. This act creates to the hero two enemies—a lady of almost Italian passion and vengeance, to whom he was once betrothed; and a still more strong-minded person than himself in the shape of a Welsh stonemason, who becomes in process of time a large and wealthy contractor. The machinations, at first separate and afterwards conjoint, of those two evil geni of Mr. Anthony Forrest against his home, peace, and his love for and trust in his wife, are admirably worked out in their inception and in their results, and it is remarkable how much of incident, startling, and begetting deep interest, is evoked out of very ordinary and commonplace events, and out of the doings of very commonplace people. Here, as in the story above mentioned, the main defect of the book is the forcing of the romantic until it verges on the region of the melodramatic; but of the general merits of the tale, and its unravelment in all its details, we can speak in terms of undoubted commendation.

The author of "The Netherwoods of Otterpool" must be a lady, judging as we do from a perusal of a novel by the same hand, entitled "Who is to Have It?" There is considerable freshness in the style, and a sustaining of the story, which, joined to a knowledge of female character, tastes, and feeling, make up pleasant and companionable reading. The attempt at the delineation of a hardheaded man of business who, to gain not exactly the love but the hand of the heroine proper, and the gratification of a passion that silently consumes his heart and being, becomes this murderer of his dearest friend at the moment when he is lying on what must have been his death-bed, and the concealment of a will, this criminal being an eminent solicitor, is not by any means successful. There is a little too much of the villainous lawyer of the stage to give *vraisemblance* to the sketch. Nevertheless, in doing our duty to the writer, we admit that it has been, on the whole, an agreeable one.

Mr. George Meredith has attracted the attention of the reading public in a satisfactory sense more than once before the production of his latest work, "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel," and his reputation will not be qualified by his newest essay in the walks of fiction. To begin with a little quiet censure, it may be stated that there is a touch of Bulwer Lytton both in the groundwork of the story and in much of the sententious moralising, which is scarcely to be considered accidental. There is even a characteristic resemblance in the father of the hero, Sir Austin Feverel, to the progenitor of Pisistratus Caxton, which is not toned down sufficiently to prevent recognition, even though there be the patent and essential difference between the philosophic, rustic gentleman and student, and the wealthy baronet, whose domestic sorrows have driven him to the resource of writing a book of aphorisms which he calls "The Pilgrim's Scrip." The story is founded on the notion of a father, as abstract in his notions and theories as the composer of "The Pilgrim's Scrip" must necessarily be, endeavouring to educate and marry a son on philosophic principles, and to keep him as a thing apart from the world. Of course the system is one continuous failure, beginning in infancy, running through boyhood with ingenious perversity, and ending with the grand mistake of all in the marriage of the son in early manhood with the niece of a coarse farmer, one of the tenants of Sir Austin, but whose natural and inborn tendency to be an exact lady, and a thorough loving and trusting woman, is traced to the fact that her father had good blood in his veins, and, being a lieutenant in the Navy, was a gentleman by profession. Of the temptations of Richard Feverel, of his fall into the perilous regions of the "demi-monde" (which, by-the-by, is sketched with a breadth and boldness of hand which makes one admire as much the courage as the skill of Mr. Meredith); of the sufferings, sorrows, and death of his child-wife, but not until she had been gathered to the hearts and arms of every one of her husband's friends and relatives, while a mystical and fanciful theory of remorse on his part keeps him away from the realisation of a happiness beyond what he would have dreamt of—we can say that they are delineated with a vigour, an earnestness, and a sustained variety which render the story just one of those the merits of which people are accustomed to describe by the statement that they have read it through without a check. The episodic incidents and characters are well drawn, and the latter admirably grouped around the principal personages of the tale; and, with the one drawback we have alluded to above, the merits of the book and the place it ought to take in its class are undeniable.

The title of a novel by the author of "Violet Bank and its inmates" is not inviting. One is repelled by the words "Cousin Stella" on the titlepage. Nevertheless, when that objection is overlooked, and when a few qualifications and a little dissent are disposed of, we are inclined to think that this story possesses an interest which is derived, not from its treatment of character—which is well enough, but nothing remarkable or very original—but from the locality in which the scene of most of the tale is laid. We do not remember to have seen an English novel the *locus in quo* of which is Jamaica, and the local colouring, so to speak, black; that is, we have not had presented to us, at least very recently, West Indian men and women, scenery, habits, sayings and doings; and we doubt whether that critical period in the history of our tropical possessions when slavery as an institution was trembling to its fall has before been chosen as the basis and the purpose of a work of fiction. Although the story as a story is not without its merits, and the mode in which it is evolved is quite up to the average, it is to the peculiar feature which we have pointed out that we think this book will owe any reputation it may acquire. We have no hesitation in saying that it deserves, and we should think will obtain, a success proportionate to its qualities, which are many and good.

It was a bold idea to make a hero of a middle-aged Scottish surgeon, as the author of "John Halifax" has done in a recent publication, entitled "Life for Life." Nevertheless, the doctor has in him all the elements of a hero, even if it were only his devotion to sanitary improvement, born, as it were, of his experience with our army in the Crimea. But besides this, with a German Christian name, he seems to have acquired a tinge of the mysticism of the Teutonic race, which is deepened into gloom something akin to asceticism by the fact that in early life—in his boyhood, in truth—he had in chance-medley, and in a certain sense, involuntarily taken the life of a man who turns out to be the half-brother of the heroine, for whom the doctor seems to have been created, and whom he eventually marries and takes to Canada, thus, we suppose, irrecoverably, as he had long before indirectly, by his devotion and his affection for her, given "a life for a life!" There is very little more actual story in the book than this; but the characters of all the personages are carefully, and we think most successfully, worked out, the contrasts and lights and shades being as happily preserved as they are various and striking. To all intents this is a novel with a purpose, the inculcation of the virtue of temperance, and, indeed, of entire abstinence from intoxicating drinks; and the value and necessity of sanitary hygiene as a practice and a system, instead of a struggling exception, being the inciting motives and the latent objects of the book.

PICKLOCKS SET AT DEFIANCE.—A locksmith in Frankfort-on-the-Maine—so we are assured—has hit upon the ingenious idea of constructing a strong box without any keyhole, and which even the owner himself cannot open. Inside the box is a clockwork, the hand of which the owner places at the hour and minute when he again wants to have access to the box. The clockwork begins to move as soon as the lid is shut, and opens the lock from the inside at the moment which the hand indicates. Time, dependent upon the owner, is the key to the lock—a key which can neither be stolen from him nor imitated. Assuming the above account to be true, few persons would, we should think, avail themselves of the perverse ingenuity of the Frankfort locksmith. A box that can't be opened by any means of the owner, however urgent may be the need, until a certain time, and which will then fly open whether the owner be present or not, would be of little worth. The proposed remedy is worse than the disease.



"THE LEISURE HOUR AT THE SMITHY."—BY HARRISON WEIR.—IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE NEW WATER-COLOUR SOCIETY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

"THE NEW BOY."
BY G. SMITH.

THE whims and vagaries, the trials, the vicissitudes, and the triumphs of schoolboy life have long formed a favourite subject with our artists in *genre*. Wilkie, Mulready, Webster, Frith—all our best character-painters, indeed—have revelled in its various telling incidents—incidents which immediately meet with recognition from old and young.

Mr. Smith, in his "New Boy," has treated a well-worn theme with originality and promise. The "boy" himself is a mild, innocent, little fellow—a regular mamma's darling—and this is the first day of his apprenticeship in the rough school of the world. The elder boys of the school have already pounced upon him, and are preparing to tease him *secundum artem*, one turning into ridicule his neat attire, including the carefully-plaited shirt-frill, especially provided for the occasion by his fond mother; another preparing to give him a friendly "dig" in the ribs; another, with a pen, about to invest him with a pair of impromptu moustaches; whilst, to crown the whole, a capacious fool's cap is about to be pulled over his head. All this the youth bears patiently, yet bravely enough. Though somewhat awed and very pale, he is self-possessed, and he submits to the will of his tormentors as part of his destiny. In the closet off to the right, being the schoolmaster's private parlour, the widowed mother is seen paying down the amount of her son's entrance fee and first quarter's schooling; whilst our young hero's little sister looks with mingled curiosity and anxiety at the process of initiation which he is undergoing. This little episode is cleverly introduced, and greatly enhances the interest of the picture. A variety of appropriate details fill up the canvas, every part of which is most artistically and satisfactorily painted.

"THE LEISURE HOUR
AT THE SMITHY." BY
HARRISON WEIR.

THERE is no animal-painter of our day who comes nearer to the truth and modesty of nature than J. Harrison Weir. The farmyard, the stable, the barn-door with its feathered occupants, and the game covert—these are his studies. Equally at home with all descriptions of live stock, he makes them at home also on his canvas or Bristol board, producing them just as they appear in the rough of every-day life, with happy freedom from mannerism and affectation. In "The Leisure Hour at the Smithy" we have two fine specimens

of the English farm horse—one all harnessed and fresh from the waggon; the other a farmer's hack—both so true in proportion, outline, and surface texture as to be evidently portraits. The artist's peculiar taste and experience as a pigeon-fancier are displayed in the numerous assemblage of pigeons of various breeds which are scattered about the ground. Mr. Weir's handling of the delicate plumage of these little "pets" amounts to perfect illusion, and cannot well be surpassed. This clever picture was exhibited at the gallery of the New Water-colour Society during the past season.



"THE NEW BOY."—BY G. SMITH.—IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

HELIGOLAND AND THE HELIGOLANDERS.

HELIGOLAND—Helig-land (holy island)—consists in reality of two islands; but the smaller, Sandy Island, is merely resorted to by the frequenters in summer, who cross the channel separating it from the mainland in boats, its sandy beach affording great facilities for the enjoyment of sea-bathing. Heligoland is of a triangular shape, about a mile in length from north to south, and a third of a mile in width from east to west. Before the division of the two islands, upwards of a hundred years since, the breadth of the

whole must have been as great as its present length. The fierce current of the German Ocean is constantly at work diminishing the extent of the island, which shows fearful marks of its devastations, and at no very great distance of time Sandy Island will be under water and later Heligoland proper will entirely subside beneath the waves. The distance from Hamburg is about a hundred miles; from the mouth of the Elbe, thirty-five; the Weiser and Eider, thirty; and the lighthouse serves to direct all ships making for the entrance of these rivers. The greatest height of ober (upper) land at the western side is two hundred feet above the sea level. On the

sea—has as great a contempt for labour on land as an Indian brave. He will seek his prey surrounded by every peril on a dangerous element, haul in his nets with the spray dashing over and soaking him to the flesh, will endure burning heats and rushing tempests, subsisting all the while on the slenderest amount of the meanest food, but he will not dig in a field, milk sheep, or even mend his broken nets. No; such work he allots to his wife, or children, or sisters, as it may happen. Perhaps this arises from the traditional feelings derived from an ancestry of bold and adventurous sea freebooters. It accounts also for the fact that nearly the whole of the shopkeepers,

traveller obtaining his first view of the place he will be prepossessed in its favour. The sunny effects on the cliffs—the immense flights of steps connecting ober with unter (lower) land—the little squadron of fishing-boats at anchor—the old-fashioned fishermen strolling about the beach with their wives and children mending nets and tackle—the long rows of bathing-machines, and, approaching closer, the strongly-built, clean houses, the market place, and café, all present a charming bit of marine landscape.

Commentators upon Tacitus say that Heligoland was the place where the goddess Hertha was worshipped. On the map discovered by Sir William Gell the situation of many temples, citadels, and villages is delineated; also, large wooded tracts, cultivated districts, with rivers flowing through them, all of which are now beneath the sea. D'Anville says that the submersion of them took place between the eighth and thirteenth centuries. During the first Christian era the island contained several monastic establishments; the names of St. Egbert's Cloister, a chapel of Wigbertus, and two citadels are pointed out on the map. At a later period, on a circular space round the present island, stood Closterburg, Medenbull, and Churches of Hilligenham and St. Ludsgeng—all disappearing, however, before the end of the seventeenth century. The islanders, true to the habits of their ancestors—a race which produced the Vikings and sea-robbers—would seem to have been bold and hardy sailors. One of them, named Oether, braved the fogs, rocks, and dangerous shallows of the Baltic, and, journeying to England, gave an account of his voyage to King Alfred in the year 890. Little or nothing else is mentioned concerning the island until its capture from the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein by the Danes in 1714, in whose possession it remained for nearly a hundred years. Finally, it was occupied by the English, under Admiral Russell, in 1807, and during the war with France it served as a station for the fleet, but was of greater consequence as a dépôt for English manufactures, whence they were smuggled into Germany. This was when Napoleon compelled the Continental nations to exclude all British industrial products. The fishermen are extremely adventurous and unremitting in their pursuit of lobsters and haddocks, subsisting the time on dried fish and bread. Your true Heligolander—he who lives on, and snatches amidst dangers the spoils of the

lodging-house proprietors, and others who live by mere trading, are either emigrants, or their progenitors, from Hamburg and the other points of the opposite coast. For this class he entertains the poorest opinion, denying them the privilege of being, what he so eagerly claims for himself (in the presence of foreigners), an Englishman. They are simple in their habits, under great fear of witchcraft, make capital pilots for the vessels on their coast, and entertain strong attachment to the privileges and customs of their craft. Any dispute arising amongst them is decided in the simplest and readiest manner. Their round brass pilot-badges are placed in a hat, the umpire proclaiming in favour of the owner of the first drawn of these, and his decision is always agreed to. They are a fine, tall, muscular race of fellows, and very long livers; but the hardships of their avocation destroy everything like good looks, so they always present an antique, prematurely aged appearance. Deriving their principal food from the sea, a moderate share of success in the fisheries enables them to live comfortably. The annual value of the fisheries has been estimated at about £5000. It consists of haddocks and a superior sort of lobster, which are conveyed to Hamburg and Bremen, whence they are sent into the interior of Germany. A hundred small fishing-vessels are owned by the people, and they possess also some dozen larger ones, which make voyages to England and the Baltic ports. The soil is very rich, though only a few fields of corn and vegetables are cultivated, the great portion giving sustenance to sheep in summer, the animals living on fish in winter, and are milked every day. There are a few trees, and two or three springs; but the Heligolandians prefer receiving their supplies of the fluid from the clouds.

Besides the grand ball and concert room on the underland the islanders have another on the oberland, which is patronised by the young men and women: here their quaint, national dances are to be seen—the gay young fellows in their sailors' costume, and the women in their ornamental caps and red petticoats, executing them with great vigour and perseverance; all passes off, however, with excellent order.

The interior of a fisherman's cottage strongly resembles an old Dutch painting; everything is old fashioned, massive, and clean. When the line-making is not about, the walls are covered with squares of blue and white earthenware, and rows of delf plates and dishes are ranged round. The bed is the chief item, and the next in importance is a great tea-chest. At different periods of the year, and on certain business occasions, great feasting is held; and sometimes on these days they compound a strange dish called "alunbuck." In the manufacture of this affair, which may be called a baked pie containing a sea-bird, large quantities of flour, butter, eggs, milk, plums, and spices are used, the whole being mixed up in a pan.

A marriage amongst these people was formerly a very curious piece of business, one which caused them to undergo many inconveniences and expenses; and the parties, after struggling a long time between their love of comfort and a wish to perpetuate old customs, at length decided to have them performed at a distance, Hamburg being generally the place preferred. The Heligolandian goes courting early, and his bride is often under eighteen years of age. If he be a stout youth, and considered by the girl's parents able to support her, he is looked upon with a favourable eye, and every assistance is afforded by them in the winning of the maid, and the match is soon concluded. Like the inhabitants of some of our mining districts, the bed is considered of the greatest importance, and occupies the first thought of the young couple, both this and the tea-chest being given by the parents of the female as her dowry. The intrinsic value of their household riches has no inconsiderable share in bringing matters to a climax. The courting over, the maid's consent and that of her parents obtained, the day is fixed, the youth going to sea no more till after the marriage. Then the bed and lumbering oaken chest are carried to the house of the man's parents by a number of young girls, who are accordingly feasted by them. On the morning of the marriage the young pair are kept separate till a certain hour, when the father, stepping forward, demands who it is that wishes to have his daughter for a bride? The anxious swain answers "I wish her," but is not allowed to be made happy all at once. The father selects a young unmarried girl from the company—any but the right one—and asks whether she is the object of his affection; but the young man at this juncture is conventionally allowed to exhibit impatience, and boldly demand his bride, who is given up to him with a prayer that he may live so as to be able to answer for it to both God and man, the bridegroom replying that he will so live with her. After the ceremony at the church is over the new married man hurries home to receive his wife at the door, and after this goes round to the houses of every one of the invited guests, conducting them all to the place of feasting. Should the poor fellow in his excited state inadvertently omit to call on any of the invited persons they will not come, and consider themselves subjected to a great insult. The repast is on a scale of great profuseness, for a large amount must be distributed afterwards to the poorer neighbours. After the dinner the cook makes her appearance, going through a little pantomime with a piece of lighted rag, to betoken an accident to her garments: for her recompense a cup filled with salt is then passed round, into which each person sticks a piece of coin. The happy pair are accompanied home by their relations, singing songs all the way. Some of the male portion of the company wishing to follow them into their private apartments are vigorously repulsed by the bridesmaids with stockings for their weapons; more singing is then indulged in, and the affair is ended. A death occurring in the community is also marked by some strange customs. The body is shrouded in white linen, embellished with black bows. All the relations and friends of the deceased take their turn in watching by the body till its interment; sometimes playing in the dreary interval the game called "The Game of Death." A marked piece of coin or any other thing known to the players is hid by one of the company, and the rest seek for it. The body is borne to the grave on the shoulders of the dearest friends. Should a person be lost at sea and the body not be recovered, after a month of prayers every one of the funeral rites is gone through; the coffin is borne to the grave, the service for the dead read,—everything as though a regular burial was taking place.

In the church and school situated on the oberland High German is spoken, though the fishermen speak a *patois*.

The English ceremony of presenting the visiting judge with a pair of kid gloves or some other emblem of innocence, on there being no malefactor to try, would often—nay, always—be enacted here, for, though there is a prison on the oberland, it is never occupied.

The inhabitants of the island, 2400 in number, live on the cliff. They are descended from the Frieslanders, and speak, besides the old Friesland language, the low German; retain their ancient dress and customs, and subsist chiefly by fishing and acting as pilots. They obtain turf, wood, vegetables, &c., from Cuxhaven and Hamburg in exchange for fish. The low land has now only some fishermen's huts; but when the English took possession of it, in 1807, during the war with Denmark, and it became the dépôt for goods which were smuggled into the Continental ports, the low land was covered with warehouses, and the population of the island increased to 4000. On the conclusion of peace in 1814 England retained possession of the island, probably for the sake of its double harbour, and for the advantages which it offers for defence, in having two wells of good water. The English have erected batteries and a lighthouse on the cliff. They have a garrison and a Governor, but levy no taxes, and do not interfere with the internal Government. The lighthouse is in 44° 11' 84" N. lat. and 7° 53' 13" E. long.

THE MARCH OF CIVILISATION IN JAPAN.—A letter from Nagasaki, in Japan, says:—"The new Emperor becomes every day more and more liberal to the Europeans; and the mandarins of the provinces, instead of subjecting them as heretofore to all sorts of ill-treatment, display great regard for them. Such as are familiar with scientific subjects are eagerly sought after by the Japanese, who manifest the greatest desire to learn. You cannot imagine the intelligence which these islanders possess. If some European schools could be established here Japan would soon enjoy the benefits of Western civilisation, and would march, as fast as we do in the path of progress. Several projects for railways are under consideration, and it is said that an American company will, as soon as the plans shall be approved, undertake the execution of one from Jeddo, the residence of the Emperor, to Myako, the real capital, and residence of the Sovereign Pontiff. The Government proposes to establish as quickly as possible a flotilla of vessels charged to sail round the island, so as to establish regular communications between the different ports. It also intends to establish a line of steamers between Nagasaki and Hong-Kong. This would be of great utility to European merchants in Japan, as communications with China are at present slow, irregular, and uncertain."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

[The following abstract of the proceedings in both Houses of Parliament on Friday, August 5, appeared in our second edition last week.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, AUGUST 5.

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.—In reply to a question from the Earl of Clancarty, Earl GRANVILLE said that the Government were ready to consider any suggestion which might be made for the improvement of the system of national education in Ireland, but he declined to give any promise to bring in any measure on the subject.

Several bills on the table were forwarded a stage, and then their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, AUGUST 5.

COLONEL F. GREVILLE.—The Serjeant-at-Arms appeared at the bar and informed the House that, pursuant to its order, Colonel F. S. Greville was in custody.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND said that his hon. and gallant friend was in Ireland on what he conceived to be an important public duty. The moment, however, that he heard he was chosen as one of the Hull Election Committee he started from Ireland, and on his way to London met the Serjeant-at-Arms. He much regretted the inconvenience which had arisen, but he had no intention either to neglect his duty or to show the slightest disrespect to the House.—Sir F. BARNES said the proceedings were in accordance with an Act of Parliament, but under the circumstances he thought the House might be satisfied with the explanation which had been given, and suffer Colonel Greville to be sworn at the table; and, in order that this might be done, he moved that Colonel Greville be released from custody on the payment of fees.—The motion was agreed to, and Colonel Greville was subsequently sworn at the table as a member of the Hull Election Committee.

SUPPLY.

The Report of Supply was brought up and agreed to.

RESERVE VOLUNTEER FORCE OF SEAMEN BILL.

On the order of the day for going into Committee on this bill, Lord CLARENCE PAGET said the bill was founded on the report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the best mode of establishing a reserve for the Navy similar to that of the Militia for the Army. It proposed that 30,000 men should be enrolled for five years, receiving £5 per annum for such enrolment. They should be called out for twenty-eight days' training every year, during which period they would receive non-continuance service pay. At the end of the five years it would be at their option to retire or to enrol themselves for a second five years. At the end of the ten years they would be eligible for a pension. If war should break out, they would be liable to serve in any part of the world for three years certain; and if the war should not cease they would be liable to be called upon for two years' extra service upon an increased pay of twopence per diem. The plan was purely an experiment, and the bill, therefore, left an immense discretion to the Admiralty.

Mr. LINDSAY said the expense would be enormous, and would fall unless an end was put to flogging in the Navy without the intervention of a court-martial, and a mitigation of the whole naval code of punishments.

Sir C. NAPIER expressed his gratification at the speech of the noble Lord the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir F. BARNES thought the plan proposed the best that could be suggested, and he firmly believed that the experiment would prove to be a successful one.

Sir J. ELPHINSTONE also approved of the plan as the best which had yet been brought under consideration.

After some observations from Mr. Cardwell and Mr. Henley, The House went into Committee, but had made no progress when the House rose until six o'clock.

CORRUPT COMPROMISES.—At the evening sitting the case of Dr. Michell was brought under consideration, and Mr. ROEBUCK repeated his charge that he had agreed to retire from Parliament at the close of the Session on the corrupt compromise that the petition against him should not be proceeded with.—Dr. MICHELL denied there was any corrupt compromise. He was not a rich man, and was not going to ruin himself and his friends by defending the petition. Those petitions were, for the most part, alike, and charged everything, so that it would be hard if the party charged were not caught in something. If there was blame anywhere, it was with the House, for leaving its members at the mercy of any one who chose to present a petition.—The House then divided on Mr. Roebuck's motion, that it would be a breach of the privileges of the House on the part of any Minister of the Crown to confer the Stewardship of the Children Hundreds upon any persons charged with corrupt practices at an election. On a division the motion was negatived by a majority of 214 to 30.

THE SHIPPING INTEREST.—Mr. LINDSAY called attention to the state of the shipping interest, and asked if it was intended to adopt any measures to relieve shipowners from the payment of light dues, passing tolls, and local charges?—Mr. M. GIBSON said that the subject was full of difficulty, because in the present state of the finances of the country the Chancellor of the Exchequer would object to place the charge on the Consolidated Fund.—After some conversation the matter dropped.

The East India Loan Bill was read a second time.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 6.

THE CONSOLIDATED FUND (APPROPRIATION) BILL.—On the order of the day for the second reading of this bill, Sir H. WILLOUGHBY called the attention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the charge which had taken place in the relative amounts of the funded and unfunded debt. He was aware of the way in which the funded debt had been gradually increased by the funding of Exchequer Bills, but what he complained of was that such a process could be carried on without the intervention of the authority of the House of Commons.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the conversion of Exchequer Bills was within the powers granted by Parliament to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and it could not, therefore, be said to have taken place without the authority of the House of Commons. He admitted, however, that the powers vested by Parliament in the Finance Minister were too large, and that he should be brought more directly under the cognisance of the House of Commons. The whole subject was one which required revision, and he would look into it with the view of placing our finance regulations (which in some respects presented incongruities) on a better footing, so that in the next Session he might be able to propose some measure giving to the House a more stringent supervision of all such transactions. The bill was then read a second time.

The Corrupt Practices Prevention Act (1854) Continuance Bill passed through Committee, and Mr. OLIVE modified the continuance clause so that the powers of the bill shall absolutely cease and determine on August 10, 1860.

The Dublin Police Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Reserve Force Bill passed through Committee.

The European Troops (India) Bill was read a second time, on the understanding that the Secretary of State for India would, on going into Committee, make a statement on the subject.

The Sessional Divisions Bill was withdrawn.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Royal assent was given by commission to a long series of public and private bills; and various bills on the table were advanced a stage.

THE LATE PROPOSALS FOR PEACE.

The Marquis of NORMANBY urged queries upon the Government touching the project of pacification transmitted to them by the Austrian Government previous to the preliminaries of Villafranca, and inquired whether there would be any objection to produce any official communication which had passed between the Foreign Secretary and the British Ambassador at Paris on the subject. The noble Lord entered into a copious detail of recent events and political complications connected with the affairs of Italy, and especially with Tuscany, and warned the Government to abstain from intermeddling with a controversy in which, as he judged from the antecedents of the present Prime Minister, their interference was more likely to do harm than good.

Lord WODEHOUSE explained that the only communication in which the English Ministers had taken part related to a French despatch transmitted by them to Austria, containing propositions for peace, but on which they had offered no opinion of their own. They had acted as simple intermediaries. He objected to produce a document belonging to an extensive series; and, in reference to other topics touched upon by Lord Normanby, declined to embark into a discussion so wide and miscellaneous as that involving the whole range of the Italian controversy, as well as the conduct of every European Power in relation to that question.

The subject then dropped.

Various bills on the table were advanced a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

AFFAIRS OF ITALY.—THE CONFERENCE.

The orders of the day having been postponed, on the motion of Lord PALMERSTON,

Lord ELCHO moved, by way of resolution, that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, stating that, in the opinion of this House, it would be consistent neither with the honour nor the dignity of this country, which, throughout the late negotiations, has preserved a strict and impartial neutrality between the contending Powers, and used its earnest endeavours to prevent the outbreak of hostilities, to take part in any conference for the purpose of settling the details of a peace the preliminaries of which have been arranged between the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Austria. The noble Lord examined in detail the various questions likely to form subjects for discussion at the forthcoming Congress, and traced the circumstances out of which they had arisen or were dependent upon the conduct and policy of the late belligerent Powers, and contended that in this discussion the British Government would play no useful or even honourable part. Entering at large into a detail of occurrences anterior to the war, he found cause to attribute the outbreak of hostilities to the course pursued by France and Sardinia, and especially to the political

propagandism so incessantly practised by the latter State. Eulogising the strict and impartial neutrality observed by the late Administration, he gave many reasons for suspecting that the present Cabinet had become partisans on the anti-Austrian side of the pending controversy.

The motion was seconded by Mr. HORSMAN. Mr. KINGLAKE concurred in believing that England ought not to take part in the pending conference, and observed that on former occasions of a similar character British diplomatists had proved themselves anything but skilful or successful negotiators. Nevertheless, he could not vote for a motion which practically amounted to a vote of want of confidence in the Government, as prescribing their course in anticipation of events that had not yet transpired, and he therefore moved as an amendment the previous question.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the Government would have met the motion with a direct negative, but they accepted the indirect issue raised by Mr. Kinglake. The motion was not relevant—we had not been asked to join any congress. The question was in this position: the terms of the peace would be settled by the belligerents themselves, but if we entered into a conference it would be for the purpose of arranging questions not merely Italian, but European, and it was absurd to pledge the Government in advance as to the course they should pursue under circumstances which had not yet arisen. He admitted the feverish desire for peace maintained by the late Government, but protested against the distinction drawn in its favour between that Government and the present by the noble Lord. Neither was the language held by Mr. Disraeli in that House consistent with strict neutrality, when he declared the conduct of Sardinia was ambiguous and suspicious, and that of Austria one of dignified conciliation. At that very time Mr. Disraeli must have known the Austrian intention to address to Sardinia a direct summons to disarm. The attitude of the late Government must have tended to induce Austria to take the steps which finally led to the rupture of peace. The object of Lord Elcho was to prevent England engaging in a Congress, lest its views should be too favourable to Italy, and too hostile to Austria. Now, the very idea of imputing to England hostility to Austria was preposterous and absurd; we were deeply interested in the preservation of that Power as essential to the equilibrium of Europe. The Italian difficulty did not lie in the present moment: it went back at least to 1815, since which time, whenever the slightest attempt was made on the part of Italy for freedom, the iron hand of Austria interposed and re-established all the rigour of previous Governments. Hence the very position of Sardinia as a free State became a standing menace to Austria. Under such circumstances he could not blame either Austria or Sardinia for the attitude they had assumed. He was convinced that Austria would never have a peaceful supremacy in Italy. Notwithstanding the quadrilateral, with all the stone and mortar, and all the cannons and guns it contained, her rule over human hearts and minds in that portion of Italy which continued subject to her must continue to be a bane not less to herself than to her subjects (Cheers). Those who wished for the prosperity of Austria might consistently wish that she were placed within limits where she might exercise a natural and beneficial dominion (Cheers). The noble Lord was now disabused of the notion that certain seven points were succeeded by certain three points, of which he (Mr. Gladstone) had never heard till now; but the neutrality of the Government was not compromised by their conduct with regard to the seven points. It would have been incurring a great responsibility if they had refused to convey to one of the belligerents any terms on which the other was willing to put an end to the war. They carefully made it known that those terms were not of their own recommendation; and, in fact, no misunderstanding had arisen as to the functions performed by her Majesty's Government on that occasion. The noble Lord (Elcho) wanted to anticipate the future, and prescribe to her Majesty's Government what it might be their duty to do during the recess, when he would be exercising himself more agreeably elsewhere. The noble Lord declared that non-intervention was the true policy. "I ask (continued the right hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, taking up the blue book of Lord Malmesbury's correspondence, and striking it vehemently with his right hand) whether that is what he means by non-intervention? (Cheers.) There is entreaty, speculation, argument, persuasion, and even sometimes a little menace occasionally, and what rather approaches to dictation; there is no actual force, there is no positive gunpowder in these pages, but everything short of it in the shape of intervention is there (Cheers). My noble friend commends this book greatly. He says if it had been published a few days earlier the vote that overthrew the late Government would not have been given. Does my noble friend know any one man in this House who voted against the late Government, and who would have voted for them if he had read this book? I know no such man; but I do know a man who voted favourably to the late Government on that occasion, and who would not have given that vote if the blue book had been published" (Cheers and laughter).

Lord ELCHO asked the right hon. gentleman to give the name.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER: "I will give my name when he names the hon. gentleman who would have gone the other way (Cheers). But I beg him to be satisfied with my assurance that the person I allude to is an actual, bona fide, living individual made of flesh and blood, and not one of those airy phantoms that have deluded his imagination" (A laugh). As to the Congress, it was asked what they would do when they got there? This was a matter which belonged to the distant future, and in respect of which he protested against the House of Commons usurping the functions of the Executive, or recording an unconditional declaration against any line of action. England had always manifested her sympathies for Italy; she had joined with other Powers in endeavouring to persuade the Pope to ameliorate his Government; and we were not now to proclaim our isolation, and refuse to take its part in effecting good. It was said that we always disgraced ourselves in congresses. He did not believe that an Englishman could not be found able to take his part with the representatives of other Powers. He again protested against the proposal for tying the hands of Government to prevent the possibility of their doing good to a large portion of mankind, and repressing tyranny in some of the fairest countries of the earth. "The hon. and learned gentleman has spoken of questions raised by this peace, and not settled. There is the declaration that certain Sovereigns shall return to their territories: what does that mean? It has no authoritative construction, and for my own part I know not what it can be understood of necessity to mean beyond this—that the parties subscribing that pacification are perfectly willing that those Sovereigns shall return, other circumstances permitting. If it means more—if they are to be restored by force—which my noble friend the Foreign Secretary assures me he understands it does not mean—then that is another reason why you should not bind the hands of her Majesty's Government, or prevent them from protesting, with all the energy that becomes the Government of a free State, against a doctrine which would treat these people as the property of so many dual houses, and dispose of them, their fortunes, their families, their posterity, irrespective of the will, the convictions, and the judgment which, as human beings and Christians, they are entitled to exercise (Great cheering). I will not enter into the case of other parties of Italy, though I see the hon. member for Dundalk in the House ready, I am sure, to give us a sample of sound Roman doctrine, and to tell us that in the Roman States the whole mass of the people are deeply and devotedly attached—except a few noisy and troublesome agitators—to the paternal rule of the Pope; although it does happen, from circumstances which can neither be disputed nor explained, that whenever the foreign force disappears from the States of the Church the throne of the Pope disappears along with it (Cheers and laughter). To speak in seriousness—regarding the Pope quite apart from sectarian differences as a person in most eminent station, of distinguished personal virtues, and as the head of a great body of Christian believers, my wish would be to look upon him with the respect due to those united titles; but I deeply lament—I grieve as cordially as I could do if I had the nearest interest in everything that concerned him—when I see a Sovereign, who makes pretensions to represent in a peculiar sense the Majesty of Heaven, reduced to become a mendicant at foreign Courts, not merely for subsistence, but for the aid of military armaments whereby to carry fire and sword over the fair fields that he rules, and to rivet on the necks of men, every one of whom, except those having a direct personal interest in its continuance, detests it, a yoke that is unworthy of a civilised nation" (Great cheering). They were told not to assist France, even if she were sincere in her efforts to obtain freedom for Italy. He called upon the House to reject a proposition so derogatory to the House and the interests of the country.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD rested his support of Lord Elcho's resolution upon the distrust which he felt in the policy of the Government, and which, he contended, their conduct had warranted. He proceeded to remark upon the evasions and reticence of the Ministry, charging them with having withheld documents and doled out information imperfectly and reluctantly. Adverting then successively to sundry points certain to come before the Congress, the hon. member insisted that there were none in which English interference would be useful, and many from which the interference was calculated to educe disturbance and collision, even to the extent of provoking another war.

After a few remarks from Lord H. Vane, Mr. B. COCHRANE supported the resolution. The antecedents both of the Prime Minister and of the Foreign Secretary convinced him that they could not enter into a Congress in a thoroughly neutral spirit.

Mr. GILPIN wished to clear the question of all merely personal considerations, and called on the House to reject the resolution, on the broad principle that it was inexpedient to tie the hands of the Government, and prevent them from participation in discussions in which problems of general European interest might demand solution.

The O'DONOGHUE argued that if the English Government interfered in the Congress they could only perform the ignoble and subordinate function of carrying out the provisions of a treaty already concluded between the late belligerents.

Mr. M. MILNES remarked that the House was invited to pronounce a positive opinion upon a hypothetical event, supposed to be about to occur at some unknown time, under circumstances which it was impossible to anticipate. He supported the amendment.

Mr. HENNESSY quoted evidence to show that the Papal States were better governed and more prosperous than Sardinia.

Mr. HORSMAN reminded the House that the policy of neutrality had been carefully maintained since the first commencement of the Italian complication. From the speeches and conduct of the present Ministry he inferred that they entertained the wish, if not the intention, of diverging from that policy, and becoming participants in controversies with which all foreign questions were now entangled. That the responsible Minister should not,

during the recess, commit the country to a course so contrary to the judgment of Parliament, and the opinion of the public, it now behoved the House to take all necessary precaution. For this purpose he recommended them to adopt Lord Elcho's resolution. England, by taking part in the Conference, could do no good to Italy, but would merely relieve France from perplexities by taking them upon herself.

Mr. S. H. DENISON denied that the Government, as had been asserted, snatched at the first opportunity of going into a congress. They only objected to be bound over to preserve, for an indefinite time, and under every circumstances, an attitude of indifference. Neutrality, he observed, had ceased with the war. In time of peace, when all nations were allied, there could be no neutrals. The doctrine that because England had taken no part in the war she should therefore stand aloof from all negotiations for peace, was, he contended, untenable, and he referred to former conventions and congresses, in which Powers that had remained neutral during the previous wars were made peace, but other States, expressing the general sense of Europe, might very probably be required to intervene, in order to effect such a permanent settlement of Italian affairs as would avert the recurrence of war. To bind the Government under such circumstances to a rigorous abstention from all negotiation deserved, in his opinion, to be characterised as the height of human folly.

Mr. WHITESIDE controverted the objection to the resolution that it unduly crippled the action of the Executive. In adopting it he maintained, on the other hand, that the House would but follow established precedents, to some of which he referred, and enforce a policy of nonintervention and neutrality which had hitherto been so wisely observed through the whole course of the perturbations in Italy. The Congress of Paris tried to settle the Italian question and failed. What hope was there of better success from a renewal of the attempt at congress held elsewhere? He proceeded to remark upon the peril and mischief which would ensue if the conduct of discussions at any such congress were intrusted to the present Ministers as representing the interests and upholding the honour of England.

Lord J. RUSSELL said: "I cannot conceive that, if my noble friend wished to bring the state of Italian politics before the House, he could have produced a motion worse fitted for the purpose than this, because his motion is that the Crown should be addressed with a request not to do a thing which it has never been asked to do by anybody, and which it has not the smallest intention of doing of its own accord (Hear, hear). He says, 'Don't go into a Congress to consider the details of the peace of Villafranca.' Now, it has never been proposed, and I believe never will be, that such a Congress should be held; and it really seems a mockery of the House of Commons to ask them to go up to the Crown with an address to ask the Crown not to do that which the Ministers of the Crown have never had the smallest intention, or are likely to have the smallest intention of doing. Well, but it may be supposed—and the right honourable gentleman the member for Stroud has given that leading to the motion—that although the words are thus limited, the meaning is that the Crown shall be advised not to enter into any Congress or conference whatever on the state of Italy. But my noble friend who made the motion expressly disavowed that meaning. He said it was nothing of the kind, and that if there should be any advantage in considering the state of Italy during the recess, and if it can be done easily and successfully in Conference, he hoped the Ministers of the Crown may enter into that conference, and may be successful in that endeavour. Well, but what becomes of the motion? It is either to ask the Crown not to do that which has never been thought of at all, or else not to do that which the mover has no objection to our doing" (Hear). Lord John Russell considered the question of the origin of the war. The aggression by Austria was not "criminal," as Lord Derby had said; it was simply imprudent. As to Sardinia, with her free institutions, she naturally became the refuge for Italians of all ranks driven from other States for liberal opinions. Thus Sardinia became the refuge of some of the highest and best men in Italy, some of them distinguished for their birth, rank, and fortune, others as men of science, literature, and genius, who were the ornaments of their country. It was not only justifiable, according to the law of nations, not only excusable, but admirable, that the King and Minister of Sardinia, thus encouraged and appealed to, held forth that they were the defenders of the liberties of Italy, and if ever the time should come they would be ready to draw the sword in defence of the independence of Italy. "We are told that it was a great crime that the King of Sardinia should have received those refugees, that he should have answered addresses in favourable terms, and that he should even have received volunteers from other States. At the same time, when I look at history I find that there was once a Prince who received refugees from a State that was not his own, who received them of all kinds and all professions—that some of them he furnished with arms—that others he encouraged by his favour, that he even sent a special Envoy to this country, who was desired to communicate with the discontented, and to give them hopes that there would be an invasion; and the difference between the case of that Prince and the case of the King of Sardinia is that the King whom that Prince came to overthrow was the father-in-law of the Prince who overthrew him (Hear, hear). And yet the Prince who acted in this way, who committed all those offences for which the King of Sardinia is now held up to odium, we celebrate as our great deliverer, and I have no doubt that the right hon. gentleman who has just spoken has often drunk to his glorious and immortal memory" (Cheers). In short, the conduct of Sardinia was rendered necessary by her position and circumstances. Lord John Russell, in continuation, objected to the resolution that it did not prevent England from joining France in a war against Austria, or precluded her from anything except taking part in a congress. He said this, fully admitting that it was doubtful whether it would be prudent for this country to take such a course, and that, if France and Austria at Zurich settled the whole question, it would be for the honour or the dignity of this country to add its signature to such a settlement. At the same time affairs might take a very different turn, and render our intervention useful and even necessary for the protection of Italy from the double danger of foreign intervention and domestic revolution, by forming a Confederation on a sound and durable basis. "With regard to that Confederation which Austria and France can only 'favour,' nothing at present is decided by the States of Italy themselves. The King of Sardinia requires certain conditions—the Pope, also, I believe, requires certain conditions, before he will enter into such a Confederation. I have not heard that the King of the Two Sicilies has given any opinion, either favourable or unfavourable, to the meeting of the Congress. If, to avoid foreign intervention in Italy, the States of Italy finally wish for that Confederation, and if the other great Powers wish to promote it, is England to register a vow not to take part in any Congress to help the work?" Mr. S. Fitzgerald, reminded by his own sins, had warned the Government against complications and guarantees. "He remembered doubtless how Lord Malmesbury had offered to guarantee Sardinia for five years against attack by Austria, a guarantee which appears to me the most dangerous and impracticable any Minister ever proposed; because I admit, though I think there were great excuses for them, the faults of Sardinia in fostering the discontent which prevailed in other parts of Italy; but if Sardinia had once got a guarantee from Great Britain there would have been no end to these provocations, monthly, weekly, and daily going on, till at length Austria would have said she could bear it no longer, and that she must march an army in to put an end to it; and then, although you might admit the conduct of Sardinia to be wrong, you would be bound to employ your fleets and armies to protect her against an attack from Austria. That was the wise and cautious guarantee which the late Ministry proposed; and now the hon. gentleman comes to preach to me about the danger of giving guarantees, and about the rash and imprudent advice I may give." Lord John Russell here defended the censure of the Administration of the Roman States contained in his despatch to Lord Bloomfield. "The hon. gentleman wishes to know something with regard to the Duchies. All I can say on that subject is to repeat what I formerly said—that there is an ambiguous and somewhat obscure article regarding it in the preliminaries of peace. Perhaps it may be explained by what takes place in the Conference at Zurich. But we have reason to believe that neither the Emperor of the French nor the Emperor of Austria means to use force in order to obtain the restoration of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. The Emperor of the French has more than once intimated this view of the case; and, from a despatch I have received to-day, it appears that the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs declares his belief that, with some patience, the people of Modena and Tuscany will be glad of their own accord to receive their former Sovereigns. Well, if they do so, her Majesty's Government can have no objections; but I must say, on the other hand, that, if a change of purpose were to take place, and the Sovereigns were to attempt to use force, it would be the source of unfortunate troubles in Italy; it would be the commencement of a new struggle, and no one could say what would be the evils, the outrages, that might be committed in such circumstances. To such a course the Government would most decidedly object; but it would not be necessary to enter into a conference for that purpose, because objections could be stated in formal communications to the Governments concerned. It is not necessary that we should have a conference for that purpose, and the House knows that, so far from being a friend to a conference, I see more objections against it than for it; but we are not to bar ourselves against the use of any means by which the peace of Italy may be preserved (Hear, hear). The hon. member for Horsham has asked me some fifteen or twenty questions as to what passed between me and the French Ambassador before the conclusion of peace. With regard to all these questions an answer will best be conveyed by stating what happened. The Ambassador had frequently spoken to me of terms of peace which he thought, after a considerable period of the war, if fortune should favour the arms of France, might be proposed. I listened to those statements, and I said it was not likely that either the Emperor of the French or the Emperor of Austria would be prepared to make peace at that time, and that therefore any consideration of set terms of peace should be postponed. But he brought to me one day a written piece of paper containing certain articles, and said it was the wish of his Government that those articles or terms should be submitted, under the sanction of the British Government, to the Emperor of Austria; and he said he felt assured, though he could not give me official assurance of it, that those were terms proposed by the Emperor of the French. However, he said enough to show that, if those terms were accepted by Austria, the Emperor of the French would be ready to sanction them. I was going to the Cabinet Council at the time, and there I communicated to my colleagues what he said. They one and all agreed that we could not make a formal communication of any such terms; that the period had not arrived when we could prefer

our good offices. But as these terms were more moderate than, from the proclamation of the French Emperor, one could have expected he would offer, they thought it would not be right to conceal them from the Austrian Government, and therefore they commissioned me to give the paper containing the terms to the Austrian Minister, and I communicated them to him on the same night. The hon. gentleman asked what Prussia said. Nothing whatever, for I never spoke to Prussia on the subject (A laugh). He asked, also, what Russia said. To that I have to give the same answer. Nothing whatever, for I had no communication with the Minister of Russia on the subject (A laugh). The Austrian Minister said it would be his duty to send the terms to his Government, but wished to know my idea with regard to it. I said, 'The British Government transmit them to you to be sent to the Emperor of Austria; but as to offering any advice, we distinctly declare that we offer no advice or opinion regarding them. Austria may accept them, or reject them, as it may deem best.' He said afterwards to me, 'I do not believe my Government will accept these terms; but supposing they were accepted, and I got an answer saying that Austria was ready to treat on those terms, what then?' I said, if that happened—if we once knew that Austria was ready to treat on those terms, then we would offer ourselves as mediators, or in any other character Austria might prefer; and I said, 'If you would prefer that I should speak to the Ministers of Prussia and Russia, and inform them of the terms, and that there would be no difficulty in proposing them as a basis of peace, I am ready to do so' (Hear, hear). I think it was our duty not to conceal from Austria that peace might be obtained on the terms proposed (Hear). If we had refused to communicate those terms, and if Verona and Peschiera, and Venice had fallen, and Austria had been obliged to make worse terms than those which we had been asked to transmit we would have exposed ourselves, I think, to severe animadversion (Hear, hear). This was on the Wednesday. On the Sunday I received a note from Count Apponyi, saying that his Government considered those propositions quite inadmissible. I do not find fault with the hon. gentleman for making a confusion in the story, because he probably has heard it very inaccurately, and has only repeated it as he heard it; but at that time, on that very day, a further proposal was made to my noble friend on a smaller number of articles, I think four, which the French Government requested us to communicate to Austria, and to communicate with a view to recommend them. My noble friend and I considered that question, and we resolved to ask our colleagues what was their opinion of that proposition. On the same evening, however, I received from Count Apponyi the note to which I have referred, and accordingly, the next day, there could be no doubt or difficulty in the Cabinet, because we were all agreed not to propose to Austria terms on which she was not willing to treat. Those terms did not differ in substance, though they might in degree, from those which we had seen before, and we could never recommend to Austria terms upon which she had already declared that she would not treat. That was our conduct towards the Austrian Government." In concluding this part of his speech, Lord John indicated how the two Emperors at Villafranca had, not from any positive knowledge, but on vague information, supposed, the one that the neutral Powers were unfavourable, the other that Prussia was about to declare war. In conclusion, Lord John replied to Mr. Fitzgerald, who had accused him of "ignoring the rights of Sovereigns." I have no belief in the doctrine, such as the University of Cambridge once affirmed, which gives to the Sovereign an inherent right to reign that no fault can alter or diminish (Hear, hear). I cannot subscribe to a doctrine of that kind, and if I look to the Sovereigns of Europe I see many of them who could never subscribe to the doctrine that a people have no right, upon fault or upon offence, to declare that they will no longer give their obedience to a Sovereign who has not afforded them protection, and who has rightly forfeited their allegiance. To take the latest instance first: the King of the Belgians owes his crown to a popular revolution. Such, too, though at a more remote date, is the foundation of the right of the King of Holland, who owes his throne to a popular revolt against the Crown of Spain. Such is the foundation of the right of the King of Sweden, to whose crown there is even now a pretender. Such, in fact, is the right of the Emperor of the French to his throne (Hear, hear). If the right of legitimacy were to prevail, who but the Duke of Bordeaux could claim the allegiance of the people of France? and yet they pay no allegiance to him, but yield their willing submission to the Emperor who now rules over them. Such, likewise, is the foundation of the right of our own dynasty (Cheers). Our Sovereign can claim no right superior to that derived from the decision of the Parliament and people of Great Britain that the throne was forfeited by the house of Stuart in consequence of their violation of the rights of the people and their withdrawing from the country over which they reigned. If such is the case in Italy, is Italy to be the only country the people of which are not to exercise this power? (Hear, hear). With respect to our conduct in these matters, I have no wish to interfere prematurely or to keep up a constant intervention in the affairs of other nations, but at the same time I cannot forget the history of my country. I cannot be blind to her greatness, nor can I forget her duties. She has duties to Europe, as she has duties to her own people. I cannot believe in that at which my right hon. friend the member for Stroud seemed to hint—a new fantastic policy by which this country should separate herself, as it was supposed to do in Roman times, from the whole world, and attend merely to her internal affairs. I believe that if she did that, if she forgot her duties, if she refused her advice and her counsels, when that advice and those counsels were required, while in the first instance her conduct would be injurious to other nations, while in the second place it would lead to the preponderance of some great Power, and to the consequent injury and detriment of the people of Europe, it would end in the loss of that very independence which by such selfish means we had endeavoured to maintain" (Cheers).

Mr. DISRAELI, replying to Mr. Gladstone, defended himself from the charge of having violated neutrality by the expressions he had used in reference to Austria and Sardinia. He had said nothing that was not warranted by the facts and justified by the statements of our own Ambassador. He had always done full justice to Sardinia, but could any one deny that her conduct for the two years after the Crimean war was ambiguous and perplexing? As to his praise of Austria, that Power had up to the time when he had spoken, as criticised, always deferred to our advice. As to the hopes of peace he had expressed, he had on the night referred to just received a telegram saying that France had urged Sardinia to disarm, and that Count Walewski was sanguine of the result. "Now, Sir, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has to-night addressed himself not to the real question before the House; he has made a most eloquent and able speech, but entirely evaded the particular question under consideration (Hear). He has considered every point connected with Italy except the one we are now called upon to decide (Hear, hear). He has poured forth a flood of romantic rhetoric upon a subject very susceptible of such a display; but that is not the question we have to decide. He has indeed frankly placed his Italian policy before the House; he has admitted that he entirely disapproves of the settlement made forty-five years ago. I cannot venture to go into such a question. It would be absurd to treat it on what is practically the last night of the Session (Hear, hear). But it is very important that we should to-night learn from a Minister of the Crown, and from one of such authority, that he entertains on this subject views so large and so decided, and which must influence him in the counsels he offers to his Sovereign. If these views are shared by his colleagues, and are the predominant opinion in the Cabinet, then we arrive at the question before us. Is it to carry that policy into effect? Is it to put an end to the settlements made forty-five years ago that you are now prepared to go into a congress? Is that your policy? Do you believe the preliminaries of Villafranca are likely to be moulded or modified under your influence in a manner that can carry your new policy into effect?" After pointing out the many practical difficulties that were sure to arise, Mr. Disraeli defended the offered guarantee of the late Government to Sardinia against Austrian attack. It was a guarantee not likely to be ever fulfilled; for Austria was not likely to attack, and Sardinia, by disarming, would cease to annoy Austria. Lord John Russell had given every information respecting his part in the communication between France and Austria, except what they wanted to know—namely, whether the Government approved of that communication or not. Coming to the question of a Congress, he argued strongly against our engaging in it, as we should either do nothing, or violate the principle of non-intervention. As for the nation itself, it touched the most vital question of constitutional right, and it was one, therefore, which ought not to be introduced at the very close of the Session. The House could not then do justice to the subject, and he therefore trusted that Lord Elcho would consider his object attained by the debate, and not press his motion to a division. He only besought Lord Palmerston, for the sake of their quiet during the vacation, to leave the Pope alone. "I remember the confusion which the noble Lord (Lord J. Russell) created on this subject one autumn; but I do trust that the noble Lord will feel that it is much better to leave his Holiness in the position which he now occupies under the treaty of Villafranca, than to pursue that measure of reformation which he has so often recommended (Hear, hear). What has alarmed me most is the adhesion which has been given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the noble Lord's crusade. The right hon. gentleman says the Pope would really exercise much greater influence if he were deprived of his temporal dominions. That is exactly the argument by which Dissenters always propose to despoil the Church. Only take away all its endowments, and depend upon it its influence would be greatly increased (Hear, hear). Let the Emperors be left to carry out their own terms of peace; if they failed, and we should be called in, depend upon it we shall interfere with much more effect, and be the more able to secure the peace of Europe and that general civilisation which we all so much prize" (Cheers).

Lord PALMERSTON bore testimony to the candour with which Mr. Disraeli had admitted the inadvisability of Lord Elcho's motion. He had not been so successful in answering the observations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer respecting the definition of neutrality. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had quoted expressions of Mr. Disraeli used on the day before the dissolution of Parliament, when he spoke of the ambiguous conduct of Sardinia, and the dignified concessions of Austria. At that very time the right hon. gentleman was in possession, and had been for two days, of the message sent by Austria to Turin, which Lord Derby declared, at the Lord Mayor's dinner, put Austria in the position of a criminal. Austria then demanded that Sardinia singly should disarm, after the French and English Governments had proposed a general disarmament. That demand on the part of Austria was accompanied by a notice that war would be

declared in three days in the event of a refusal; and this must have been known to Mr. Disraeli. He had asked whether Lord John Russell had expressed any approbation of the terms contained in the paper handed to him by the French Government. When the noble Lord saw that paper he expressly declared that he would signify no approbation of it, but would simply forward it to the Austrian Government. The inference was obvious, that, had the English Government approved those terms, the Emperor of France would not have agreed to the treaty of Villafranca (Hear, hear). With reference to the motion before the House, he thought the terms most extraordinary. Because the Government of England had done all in their power to prevent the war, they were not to be allowed to enter into a conference for settling the terms of peace. That was a *non sequitur* (Hear, hear). The only inference from the resolution was that the treaty of Villafranca was most objectionable, and that it was contrary to the honour and interests of England to have anything to do with those who had agreed on that treaty (Hear, hear). The noble Lord (Elcho) said he had drawn the resolution himself; it was to be regretted that he had not taken some advice upon it. It was said by Mr. Disraeli that they were proposing to go into conference to upset the treaties of 1815. They were not proposing to go into conference at all (Hear). It had simply been intimated to us that we may receive a proposal to go into conference, provided the other Powers concerned were ready to do so, and would like us to join them (Hear, hear). Many changes had been made in the treaty of Vienna, in regard to Poland, and also in regard to Cracow; and the transfer of Lombardy to Sardinia was not a greater change than those. Before the war began they advocated a conference, the object of which would have been to maintain the treaty rights of Austria. But those rights had been abrogated by the war (Hear). Gentlemen opposite seemed to imagine that the Government would go into the conference with the view of still further reducing the possessions of Austria in Italy. He had always thought that the Italian possessions of Austria were a source of military weakness and moral injury to her. She was regarded as the supporter of all the misgovernment to which Italy was exposed. He had expressed this opinion fifteen years ago. "I believe that opinion to be a sound one; but it is one thing to hold an opinion, and another for a Government to enter into measures for the purpose of violently changing arrangements which are the foundation of treaties that form the basis of the European system (Hear, hear). Still, if an opportunity should be presented to the British Government of doing good to Italy by means of a conference, if by their advice and suggestions they should be able to confer lasting benefits upon the Italian people and thereby add security to the peace of Europe—in that case they would not be justifiable if they refused to join in a conference with the other Powers (Hear, hear). The right hon. gentlemen the member for Bucks asks us whether we are going to deal with the Pope and the King of Naples. It is not likely that questions of that sort would be discussed in a conference. We know that advice has already been given to the Pope to reform his Government, and so remove that discontent the existence of which compels him to maintain in Rome and elsewhere foreign troops to support his authority. A statesman, whose name I forget, once remarked that it is an unpleasant thing for a Sovereign to sit upon bayonets (A laugh). The Pope is now in that disagreeable position, but I hope he will of his own accord select a more soft and solid support for his person and Government (Cheers and laughter). I trust, then, that the House will not support the motion which my noble friend has submitted to its consideration. The hon. and learned member for Bridgewater has met it in a most indulgent manner. I should have been perfectly prepared to give it a direct negative, for it is wrong in its form, its substance, and its opportunity, tending to fetter the discretion of the advisers of the Crown on some future occasion, and under circumstances which are at present unknown, because they are not in existence; but I am content to vote with the hon. and learned member for Bridgewater for the previous question" (Hear, hear).

After a brief reply from Lord Elcho, who consented not to press his motion, The "previous question" was voted without a division, and the House passed to the other orders of the day.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE HON. R. WINDSOR CLIVE, M.P.

THE Hon. Robert Windsor Clive, M.P. for South Shropshire, died on the 4th inst., at his town house, 7, John-street, Berkeley-square. The hon. gentleman had been in indifferent health since the last general election, and was unable, from illness, to attend in the House of Commons in the division on the Marquis of Hartington's amendment to the Address, which led to the overthrow of the Earl of Derby's Government. The Hon. Mr. Clive was the eldest son of the late Colonel the Hon. Robert Henry Clive, M.P., of Oakley Park, Salop, by his wife, Harriet, present Baroness Windsor, and was grandson of Edward, first Earl of Powis, and great-grandson of the first and great Lord Clive. He was born on the 25th of May, 1824, and married, on the 25th of October, 1852, the Lady Mary Selina Louisa Bridgeman, youngest daughter of George Augustus, present Earl of Bradford, by which lady he leaves, with three daughters, a son, Robert-George, born on the 27th of August, 1857, who is now heir-apparent to the barony of Windsor.

THE REV. TEMPLE FRERE.

THE Rev. Temple Frere, M.A., Canon of Westminster, who died at his rectory of Roydon, near Diss, Norfolk, on the 8th ult., was a scion of the ancient Suffolk family of Frere, and was the fifth and youngest son of John Frere, Esq., of Roydon, Norfolk, and Farningham, Suffolk, High Sheriff of Suffolk in 1776, and M.P. for Norwich. He was born in 1781, and took his B.A. degree at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1802, as eighth junior optime, migrating afterwards to Downing College, of which his kinsman, Serjeant Frere, was Master. He was ordained Deacon in 1804, and Priest in 1805, and in 1820 he was appointed to the family living of Roydon, near Diss, which he held till his decease. He was also Rector of Farningham and Burston. He owned the greater part of Diss, and he was an active and able magistrate for the Diss division. He was at one time Chaplain to the House of Commons, and was appointed to a canonry at Westminster in November, 1838. Canon Frere was remarkable for his business-like habits, and is said to have improved the Westminster Abbey estates in value considerably. The Rev. Canon married, in 1816, Jane, eldest daughter of the Lord Chief Baron Sir Richard Richards, and had issued four sons and three daughters. Mr. Frere's eldest brother was the late Right Hon. John Hookham Frere, F.R.S., the colleague of Canning in the *Anti-Jacobin*; the Canon's nephew, and present representative of the family, is George Edward Frere, Esq., F.R.S., of Roydon Hall, Norfolk.

NEW SCHOOLS, AT CORNWOOD, SOUTH DEVON.—These schools, recently opened, were erected principally at the cost of Lady Rogers, of Blackford, on a site given by Mrs. Brad, of Delamere. On the opening day the Rev. F. W. Gray conducted service at Cornwood Church, before a crowded congregation. The children afterwards, to the number of nearly one hundred and fifty, were regaled with tea, and presented with suitable books by Sir Frederick Rogers, Bart. Later in the day the whole company attended in the beautiful grounds at the back of Blackford, where games amongst the children terminated the evening. The building, nearly one hundred feet in length, has been erected from designs by Mr. Alfred Norman, of Devonport, architect, and comprise a large school-room, with a class-room, with bell-turret at the east end, and a master's house at the west end. The walls are of granite of varied colour, from the neighbouring moors. The chimneys and the sides and heads of the windows are of beautiful grey and cream coloured firebricks, the gift of the Earl of Morley. They are from the china clay works at Blackadder, in the neighbouring parish of Shaw, which have been developed and brought to their present perfection by Mr. Phillips, the energetic and successful manager.

LAYING THE FIRST STONE OF THE NEW DISTRICT CHURCH OF ST. MARK, REIGATE.—The want of church accommodation being much felt in this populous and increasing neighbourhood, a meeting of the clergy and inhabitants was some months ago convened to discuss the possibility of obtaining funds for the erection of a church and parsonage-house, many of the gentlemen present promising to contribute liberally, and a plot of ground being given by S. Relf, Esq., the undertaking was considered practicable, and a committee was formed to carry it out, W. W. Saunders, Esq., of Hillfield, Reigate, being voted chairman. Mr. Sidney Field, of the firm of Field and Hilton, Victoria-street, Westminster, was appointed architect, and requested to furnish a design in accordance with the requirements of the committee. Earl Somers consented to lay the first stone of the building, and it was arranged that the ceremony should take place on Saturday, the 30th ult. A large platform was erected under a marquee for the accommodation of spectators. On the arrival of Earl Somers, accompanied by the neighbouring clergy and churchwardens, and the gentlemen of the committee, the Hundredth Psalm was sung by the children of the parish schools, and prayers read by the Rev. J. C. Wynter (Rural Dean), Rector of Gatton. The architect then read the inscription, which, with the coins of the year, was placed in the bottle and deposited under the stone. Mr. Carruthers, the builder, handed a silver trowel to Earl Somers, who spread the mortar. As the stone was being lowered the seventeenth verse of the Ninetieth Psalm was read:—"And the glorious Majesty of the Lord our God be upon us; prosper thou the work of our hands upon us, O prosper thou our handiwork." Earl Somers then appropriately addressed the assemblage, and the ceremony was concluded with a hymn and prayer. The church is to be Gothic in the early decorated style, and will contain 700 sittings, 800 of which will be free. The cost, together with the parsonage-house adjoining, will be about £5000. The Rev. Arthur Cazonove, of Exeter College, Oxford, will be the Incumbent.

Saturday last being the birthday of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, second son of her Majesty, the bells of the various church steeples in the metropolis rang forth merry peals, and the flags were hoisted at Somerset House, the Admiralty, and other Government offices.

At the Liverpool Court of Passage, on Saturday, a commercial traveller named Robert Simpson recovered £150 from the London and North-Western Railway Company, he having been run over in Liverpool by one of the company's parcel-vans.



THE CASTLE AND THE BRIDGE OF ST. ANGELO, ROME.



RUINS OF THE TEMPLE OF SATURN, ROME.—SEE PAGE 173.

MARVELS OF THE PRE-ADAMITE CREATION.

COULD we but see the productions of our country as they once really existed—could we travel backwards into the vanished past, as we can descend into the strata that contain their remains, and walk out into the woods, or along the seashores of old Oolite Scotland—we should be greeted by a succession of marvels strange beyond even the conceptions of the poet, or at least only equalled by the creations of him who, in his adventurous song, sent forth the Lady Una to wander over a fairy land of dreary wolds and trackless forests, whose caverns were haunts of dragons and satyrs, and its hills the abodes

Of dreadful beasts, that when they drew to hands,
Half flying and half floating, in their hate,
Did with their largeness measure o'er much lands,
And made wide shadow under bulk some waist,
As mountain doth the valley overcast;
And trailing scaly tails did rear afore
Bodies of monstrous, horribill, and vast.

Let us, however, ere we part for the evening, adventure a short walk into the wilds of the Oolite, in that portion of space now occupied on the surface of the globe by the north-eastern hills of Sutherland, where they abut on the precipitous Ord. We stand on an elevated wood-covered ridge, that on the one hand overlooks the blue sea, and descends on the other towards a broad river, beyond which there spreads a wide expanse of a mountainous, forest-covered country. The higher and more distant hills are dark with pines; and save that the sun, already low in the sky, is flinging athwart them his yellow light and gilding, high over shaded dells and the deeper valleys, cliff, and copse, and bare mossy summit, the general colouring of the background would be blue and cold. But the ray falls bright and warm on the rich vegetation around us—ferns, trees, and tall club mosses, and graceful palms, and the strangely-proportioned cycadaceæ, whose leaves seem fronds of the bracken fixed upon decapitated stumps; and along the banks of the river we see tall intensely-green hedges of the feathered equisetaceæ. Brown cones and withered spiky leaves strew the ground, and scarce a hundred yards away there is a noble Araucarian, that raises, sphere-like, its proud head more than a hundred feet over its fellows, and whose trunk, bedewed with odoriferous balsam, glistens to the sun. The calm stillness of the air makes itself faintly audible in the drowsy hum of insects; there is a gorgeous light-poised dragon-fly darting hither and thither through the minuter gnatlike groups; it settles for a moment on one of the lesser ferns, and a small insectivorous creature, scarce larger than a rat issues noiselessly from its hole, and creeps stealthily towards it.

But there is the whirr of wings heard overhead, and lo! a monster descends, and the little mammal starts back into its hole. 'Tis a winged dragon of the Oolite, a carnivorous reptile, keen of eye and sharp of tooth, and that to the head and jaws of the crocodile adds the neck of a bird, the tail of an ordinary mammal, and that floats through the air on leathern wings resembling those of the great vampire bat. We have seen, in the minute, rat-like creature, one of the two known mammals of this vast land of the Oolite—the insect-eating *Amphitherium*; and in the flying reptile one of its strangely-organised *Pterodactyls*. But hark! what sounds are these? Tramp, tramp, tramp—crash, crash. Tree-fern and club-mosses, cyas and zamia, yield to the force and momentum of some immense reptile, and the colossal *Iguanodon* breaks through. He is tall as the tallest elephant, but from tail to snout greatly more than twice as long; bears, like the rhinoceros, a short horn on his snout; and has his jaws thickly implanted with saw-like teeth. But, though formidable from his great weight and strength, he possesses the comparative inoffensiveness of the herbivorous animals; and, with no desire to attack, and no necessity to defend, he moves slowly onward, deliberately munching as he passes the succulent stems of the cycadaceæ. The sun is fast sinking, and, as the light thickens, the reaches of the neighbouring river display their frequent dimples, and ever and anon long scaly backs are raised over its surface. Its numerous crocodileans are astir; and now they quit the stream, and we see its thick ledge-like lines of equisetaceæ open and gain close, as they rustle through, to scour, in quest of prey, the dank meadows that line its banks. There are tortoises that will this evening find their protecting armour of carapace and plastron all too weak, and close their long lives of centuries.

And now we saunter downwards to the shore, and see the ground-swell breaking white in the calm against ridges of coral scarce less white. The shores are strewn with shells of pearl—the whorley *Ammonites* and the *Nautilus*; and amid the gleam of ganoid scales, reflected from the green depths beyond, we may see the phosphoric trail of the *Belemnite*, and its path is over shells of strange form, and name—the sedentary *Gryphaea*, the *Perna*, and the *Plagiostoma*. But lo! yet another monster. A snake-like form, surmounted by a crocodilean head, rises high out of the water within yonder coral ledge, and the fiery sinister eyes peer inquiringly round, as if in quest of prey. The body is but dimly seen; but it is short and bulky compared with the swanlike neck, and mounted on paddles instead of limbs, so that the entire creature, wholly unlike anything which now exists, has been likened to a boat-constrictor threaded through the body of a turtle. We have looked upon the *Plesiosaurus*. And now, outside the ledge there is a huge crocodilean head raised; and a monstrous eye, huger than that of any other living creature—for its measures a full foot across—glares upon the slimmer and less powerful reptile, and in an instant the long neck and small head disappear. That monster of the immense eye—an eye so constructed that its focus can be altered at will, and made to comprise either near or distant objects, and the organ itself adapted either to examine microscopically or to explore as a telescope—is another be-paddled reptile of the sea, the *Ichthyosaurus*, or fish-lizard.

But the night comes on, and the shadows of the woods and rocks deepen; there are uncouth sounds along the beach and in the forest; and new monsters of yet stranger shape are dimly discovered moving amid the uncertain gloom. Reptiles, reptiles, reptiles—flying, swimming, waddling, walking;—the age is that of the cold-blooded, ungenial reptile; and, save in the dwarf and inferior forms of the marsupials and insectivora, not one of the honest mammals has yet appeared. And now the moon rises in clouded majesty; and now her red wake brightens in one long strip the dark sea; and we may mark where the *Cetiosaurus*, a sort of reptilian whale, comes into view as it crosses the lighted track, and is straightway lost in the gloom. But the night grows dangerous, and these monster-haunted woods were not planted for man. Let us return, then, to the safer and better furnished world of the present time, and to our secure and quiet homes.—*Miller's Sketch-Book of Popular Geology.*

THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA AND HER COW.—“Luke Nott had an order for two cows from England, one for a nobleman and the other for the Empress of Russia, but the Royal cow died on the passage, and the worst had to be led to the palace for inspection. ‘Why,’ asked the Empress, ‘are three teats so large and one so small?’ ‘It’s all correct, please your Majesty,’ said the ever-ready Luke, ‘three are for the milk and the little one for the cream.’ ‘Indeed!’ was the reply, and nothing more was said. ‘But,’ as Mr. Kerby used to remark, ‘I stood fairly trembling to hear the fellow tell such a wilful lie. Many had been sent off to Siberia for less; and it was all that Mr. Kirby himself could once do, even while he basked in the Royal sunshine, to persuade the guards that the porter-bottle which burst in his pocket as he was smuggling it into the palace for one of the Princes was not the prohibited liquor of hated Britain, but only ‘frisky beer.’”—“*Silk and Scarlet*,” by The Druid.

JACK TAR'S PASSION FOR TOBACCO.—Fairholt's “History of Tobacco” supplies us with the following amusing illustration of the sailor's passion for tobacco, in a letter from a tar afloat to his brother ashore; the ingenuousness with which Jack avows his preference for pigtail over a clean shirt is exquisitely humorous:—“Gravesend, March 24, 1813. Dear Brother Tom,—This comes hopeful to find you in good health as it leaves me safe anchored here yesterday at four p.m. arter a pleasant voyage tolerable short and a few squalls. Dear Tom hopes to find poor old father stout and am quite out of pigtail. Sights of pigtail at Gravesend, but unfortunately not fit for a dog to chor. Dear Tom, Captains boy will bring you this and put pigtail in his pocket when port. But in London at the Black Boy in 7 dills where go ask for best pigtail—pound a pigtail will do and am short of shirts. Dear Tom as for shirts only took 2 whereof one is quite wore out and tother most but don't forget the pigtail as I a'n't had a quid to chor never since Thursday. Dear Tom, as for the shirts your size will do only longer. I likes um long, got one at present—best at Tower-hill and cheap, but be particler to go to seven dills for the pigtail at the Black Boy, and dear Tom asks for pound best pigtail, and let it be good. Captains boy will put the pigtail in his pocket, he likes pigtail so ty it up. Dear Tom shall be up about Monday there or thereabouts. Notso particular for the shirt as the present can be washed, but don't forget the pigtail, without fail, so am your loving brother, T. P.—P.S. Don't forget the pigtail.”

COAL MINES.—The Inspectors of Coal Mines have just made their official reports. That of Mr. C. Morton (to December, 1858) informs the public that while the number of working collieries has augmented during the last eight years from 260 to 380, yet the loss of life was smaller last year than in any corresponding period of time since 1850. In 1853, forty-two fatal mining accidents happened in Mr. Morton's district, seven of which were due to the explosion of firedamp (carburetted hydrogen gas) and suffocation by chokedamp (carbonic acid gas). The mortal injuries inflicted by falls of roof and coal in the pits are still far too numerous, and supply more than half the melancholy catalogue of fatal occurrences recorded. Lengthened experience tends to confirm Mr. Morton in the soundness of his sentiments relative to the now generally recognised need of better scholastic teaching, intellectual and moral training, and scientific culture, combined with practical knowledge, as well for the benefit and efficiency of mining superintendents as of workpeople. The means of promoting this object Mr. Morton suggests in detail. The reports of other inspectors, ten in number (to December, 1858), are embodied in a blue book of 100 pages, just issued. Mr. M. Dunn, the inspector of the districts of Northumberland, Cumberland and Durham, is glad to observe the absence of any general explosion or other general calamity; a continuously improving policy is characteristic of the district, and the deaths, for the most part, have been the result of either sheer accident or the incautious conduct of individuals.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, BELFAST, DIOCESE OF MELBOURNE, VICTORIA.

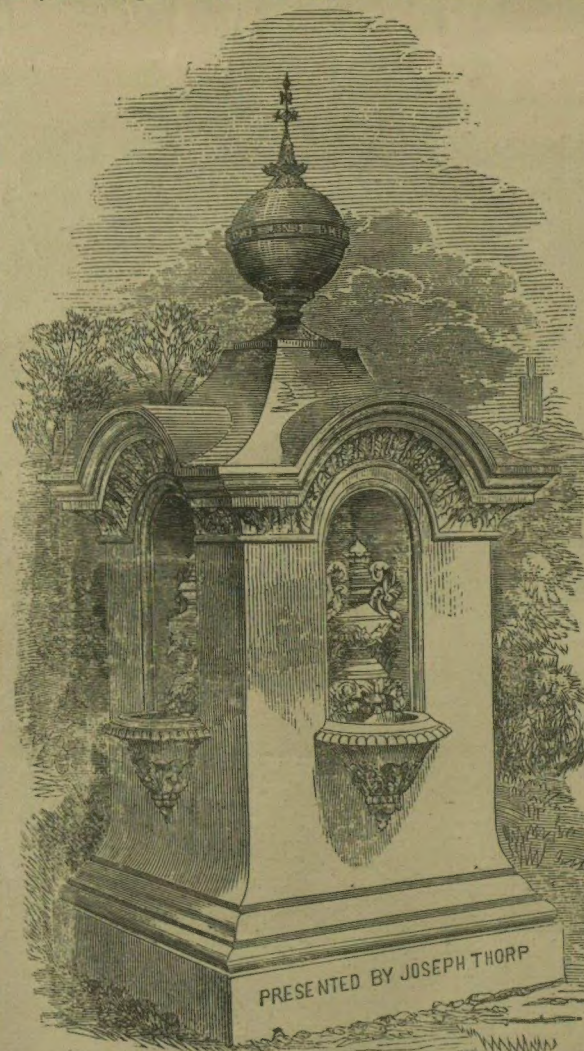
It is very interesting to watch the progress of the Church at the remotest corners of the earth. The little town of Belfast, containing a population of about 1800—one-half of whom, at least, belong to other communions—is situated nearly midway between Adelaide, in South Australia, and Melbourne, the capital of Victoria. It comes,



ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, BELFAST, DIOCESE OF MELBOURNE, VICTORIA.

ecclesiastically, under the jurisdiction of the Right Reverend Charles Perry, D.D., Bishop of Melbourne, although it is 200 miles from his residence. About fifteen years ago the handful of people who then dwelt in huts and little cottages there reared a small building of wood, in which the people met on Sundays, and a layman read the liturgy of the Church. Thus an interest was early established, and it has kept on growing. The first gentleman ordained to the ministry of the Church, by the Bishop of Melbourne, immediately after his arrival from England in 1843, was the first and present Incumbent of this parish, the Venerable Thomas H. Braim, D.D., who is likewise Archdeacon of Portland. During his long incumbency, aided by the hearty co-operation of the people, the little wooden building was added to again and again, until, when it began to show signs of decay, the inhabitants, with becoming zeal and praiseworthy liberality, determined on the erection of the large and handsome Church of which we give an Engraving.

The building is in the form of a Latin cross, and consists of a nave, a fine deep chancel, and transepts. The breadth of the main



DRINKING-FOUNTAIN IN HALIFAX PARK.

building is about 36 feet, and the length about 103 feet. The length from the extremity of the northern to that of the southern transept is about 80 feet. The height of the walls is 22 feet, and the apex 36 feet. The style of the building is the Early English, or Lancet Gothic, and it is, we believe, the purest specimen in the colony. The nave is lighted by eight double lancet windows, four on either side, and each of the transepts by four single lancet windows. Besides these there are four great windows—one at each extremity of the transepts, one surmounting the principal doorway, and a neatly-painted window at the extremity of the chancel. The ceiling is open, the framework corresponding with the general style of the building—a feature of Gothic architecture which modern innovation too often affects

to condemn, but which adds much more to architectural beauty than the most elaborate efforts of the stucco artist. The mullions and arches of the windows are executed in Meric stone, which forms a pleasing contrast with the blue stone of the walls. The font is a very handsome one, the gift of H. Flower, Esq.

To the praise of the people of Belfast be it said that in the erection of this church, a most excellent parsonage, a schoolhouse for boys, girls, and infants, a sum of £10,000 has been expended. They are by no means a wealthy people, for they are but struggling with the difficulties attending a settlement in a far-off and remote place.

After using every exertion, their onward progress is impeded, and their efforts to help others retarded, by a debt of about £800 on account of the parsonage and church. Victoria has ever been a most loyal colony, and has shown her sympathy again and again in all the struggles of the mother country. It is therefore confidently hoped that wealthy Churchmen at home, and old colonists living in England, in the enjoyment of the success with which God blessed their exertions, will help so deserving an object by enabling the committee to clear off the comparatively small sum which they now owe.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received to the credit of “The Church Fund, Victoria,” by the secretaries of the Society for Christian Knowledge and for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; and by the Bank of Australasia, and the London and Westminster Bank. To the above appeal the Archdeacon would personally express a hope that any of his old school or college companions whom God has prospered, and who may remember him after an expatriation of a quarter of a century, will help him in extricating this parish from debt.

DRINKING-FOUNTAIN IN THE PEOPLE'S PARK, HALIFAX.

A BEAUTIFUL drinking-fountain, a present from Mr. Joseph Thorp, has just been placed in Halifax Park. It was executed at Mrs. Maewr's establishment, Leeds, from designs by Mr. John Hogg, architect, of Halifax. The fountain is in the form of a pedestal, consisting of base, die, cornice, &c.; in each of the four sides of the die is a semicircular niche, containing an urn of beautiful design, from which a continual stream of water flows into an ornamental bowl, projecting from the sides of the die, having a water-pipe attached to conduct the overflow into a drain. The cornice is enriched with waterleaves, and arched over the semicircular head of the niches; and the whole is surmounted with a globe or ball, with floriated metal terminal, having a band around. On two sides of the base are the words, “Presented by Joseph Thorp,” and in the circular heads of two of the niches are the words, “Thank God for water,” and “Water is best.” On the band round the globe are the words, “All ye that are athirst come and drink.” The fountain is about ten feet high. It has been placed on the eastern side of the park, in the position previously occupied by the sundial, which, it is understood, is to be placed on the terrace, in front of the pavilion. A cup of horn, with a rim of metal, is to be attached to each side of the plain work of the fountain, suspended by a chain.

BRITISH ENTERPRISE—SOUTH AMERICA.—It is quite a relief to find evidence of progress amidst the stories of useless butcheries and destruction which are the staple communications from the Republics of South America. Even there, however, English enterprise can revive the life and prosperity which the natives are continually destroying. From Monte Video we are informed by the Brazilian mail that three English gentlemen and one Spanish have purchased a considerable tract of land, called Fray Bentos, situated about eighty miles from the point where the Paraguay falls into the great estuary of La Plata, and, with the sanction and support of the Monte Videan Government, have begun building a town there, to be called Independencia. There is already a considerable trade in the neighbourhood, but the town on the opposite bank of the river is destitute of a good harbour, while there is an excellent one in Fray Bentos, and great means of improving the trade with the town opposite and the surrounding country. Lime, clay, and sand are found in the immediate vicinity timber and water are abundant; the country is picturesque, as well as healthy; the river abounds in fish; and the enterprising projectors have begun to build roads, wharves, bridges, and other conveniences. The town is regularly laid out, like all Spanish towns, with the streets at right angles, and a square in the centre. It has a large river frontage, and will soon have all the conveniences necessary for carrying on a considerable trade, and forming a comfortable home. The situation and prospects are promising, and people are rapidly attracted to the spot. It will in time, we hope, be an additional emporium for the trade of England, and will help to make the fine and fertile region in which it is situated the abode of a great and flourishing people. The country has all the material elements of wealth and greatness, and needs only that the spirit of industry and enterprise now imparted to it should strengthen, to become extremely flourishing.

LIGNUM VITE.—In a work on the productions of Algeria, M. A. Buis gives some curious details respecting the wood of the *Alignu vite*, which is found in the Great Atlas, and which of itself covers more than 400,000 acres of ground. The *lignu vite* is the citron of Pliny, and is the finest wood for cabinet-work known. It was used for these purposes in very remote times. The Romans employed it almost to the exclusion of every other wood in the manufacture of their most expensive furniture, expending on it prices almost incredible.

SPARROWS FOR NEW ZEALAND.—It appears from the papers that in New Zealand the country, at particular seasons, is invaded by armies of caterpillars, which clear off the grain crops as completely as if mowed down by a scythe. With the view of counteracting this plague a novel importation has been made. It is thus noticed by the *Southern Cross*:—“Mr. Brodie has shipped three hundred sparrows on board the *Swordfish*, carefully selected from the best hedgerows in England. The food alone, he informs us, put on board for them cost £13. This sparrow question has been a long-standing joke in Auckland; but the necessity to farmers of small birds to keep down the grubs is admitted on all sides. There is no security in New Zealand against the invasion of myriads of caterpillars which devastate the crops. Mr. Brodie has already acclimatised the pheasant, which is abundant in the north. The descent from the pheasant to sparrows is somewhat of an anti-climax; but, should the latter multiply, the greatest benefit will have been conferred on the country.”

TRAPPING A TIGER.—An ingenious mode of tiger-killing is employed by the natives of Oude. They gather a number of the broad leaves of the praus-tree, which much resembles the sycamore, and, having well besmeared them with a kind of birdlime, they strew them in the animal's way, taking care to lay them with the prepared side uppermost. Let a tiger but put his paw on one of these innocent-looking leaves, and his fate is settled. Finding the leaf stick to his paw, he shakes it, in order to rid himself of the nuisance, and, finding that plan unsuccessful, he endeavours to attain his object by rubbing it against his face, thereby smearing the ropy birdlime over his nose and eyes, and gluing the eyelids together. By this time he has probably trodden upon several more of the treacherous leaves, and is bewildered with the novel inconvenience; then he rolls on the ground, and rubs his head and face on the earth, in his efforts to get free. By so doing he only adds fresh birdlime to his head, body, and limbs, agglutinates his sleek fur together in unsightly tufts, and finishes by hoodwinking himself so thoroughly with leaves and birdlime that he lies floundering on the ground, tearing up the earth with his claws, uttering howls of rage and dismay, and exhausted by the impotent struggles in which he has been so long engaged. These cries are a signal to the authors of his misery, who run to the spot, armed with guns, bows, and spears, and find no difficulty in dispatching their blind and wearied foe.—*Rouledge's Illustrated Natural History*, by the Rev. J. G. Wood.

THE REPORT OF THE MILITIA COMMISSION was issued last week and contains several recommendations, chiefly of detail. It recommends the amalgamation of all corps under 500 each, as in Scotland, and the restriction of recruiting to the counties and districts to which the corps belong; it suggests that the age for acceptance of volunteers be from sixteen to forty years, and that the standard of height be reduced from five feet four to five feet for the infantry, but that the artillery militia should be unchanged; that certain inducements be held out to secure the re-enrolment of volunteers whose period of service is about to expire, and the enrolment into the militia of those soldiers of the line who are annually discharged from the regular forces under the Limited Enlistment Act; that a free kit be allowed to every volunteer on enrolment; that certain regulations be laid down for increasing the efficiency of regimental officers and ensuring a proper scheme of promotion and pay. The militia must, it is said, be trained at least twenty-eight days a year, the minimum number of twenty-one days being utterly insufficient. Musketry instruction for the militia requires immediate attention, and it is suggested that non-commissioned officers be instructed at Hythe and elsewhere, that improved rifles be supplied to all regiments, and that prizes be offered for good rifle-shooting during training.

At a meeting of the *Senatus Academicus* of the University of Glasgow, on the 3rd inst., the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. John Park, M.A., Minister of the parish of Cadder.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Prussian Government are fitting out a diplomatic and scientific expedition to Japan.

The death of ex-Baron Pennefather took place on Saturday last at his residence near Clonmel.

The Governor and Company of the Bank of England have presented £50 to the London Rifle Brigade, through the Lord Mayor.

A letter from the Hague states that M. van Meurs, the Minister of War, had tendered his resignation.

Jones, the attorney's clerk, who was charged with the murder of Mrs. Baker at Ledbury, was acquitted on Thursday week.

The foundation-stone of the Moravian Chapel at Dukinfield was laid on Saturday by Mr. Joseph Lees, Hey, near Oldham.

It is rumoured that Madame Goldschmidt is about to resume concert-singing, and to take a tour in Ireland, accompanied by Herr Joachim.

Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, K.C.B., has been appointed an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.

On Saturday morning last an explosion of gunpowder occurred at the Ballincollig powder-mills, near Cork, causing the loss of four lives.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 552,180 lb., an increase of 66,880 lb., compared with the previous statement.

A fire broke out in the night of the 2nd in the police-office of the Hôtel de Ville at Hamburg, and before it could be got under a number of official papers were destroyed.

A Roman villa has been discovered by Mr. W. Spickernell at Carisbrooke, in the Isle of Wight. It is in the valley which extends to Bowcombe, below the castle and near the village of Carisbrooke.

Letters from Nelson, New Zealand, mention that a considerable sum of money was likely to be voted by the Provincial Council for harbour improvements and for the erection of a new lighthouse.

Prince Constantine of Oldenburg, uncle of the reigning Duke, and cousin of the Emperor of Russia, has, with the Princess and their children, seven in number, arrived in Paris.

The kingdom of the Netherlands, in 1858, contained 1,995,275 Protestants; 1,224,192 Catholics; 5427 Jansenists; 24 Greeks; 61,676 Jews; and 1301 persons attached to no particular communion.

John Benjamin Haynes, who was left for execution at Winchester, and respited last week, has had his sentence commuted to penal servitude for life.

The Recordership of the ancient borough of Clitheroe, vacant by the death of John Addison, Esq., has been conferred upon T. Hastings Ingham, Esq., the Judge of the Kendal County Court.

The concession of the railway from Toulon to the Italian frontiers, with a branch to Draguignan and another branch from Privas to Crest, has been granted to the Mediterranean company.

Mr. Labouchere's title will be Baron Taunton, of Taunton, which place he represented in the House of Commons for more than thirty years.

Mr. Edwin Griesbach is appointed her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Macao, Brazil; and Mr. Alfred Dick is appointed Vice-Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico.

Richard Broughton, of Rose Cottageyard, Roundhay, near Leeds, was murdered on Saturday last by two men at Gipton Wood, who fractured his skull with a bludgeon, and robbed him of a silver watch.

Prince Louis of Bavaria, brother of the Empress of Austria, is about to marry (morganatically) Mlle. Mendel, a Jewess, the daughter of a jeweller. The lady will assume the title of Baroness de Walhorses.

On Saturday last John Riley, who had murdered his wife, by cutting her throat, at Hull, was hanged at York Castle, in the presence of some thousands of spectators.

The funeral of the late Earl of Minto took place on Saturday last at Minto, near Hawick, Roxburghshire. It was conducted in a most private manner.

On Wednesday week the ceremony of opening the new line just completed from Stoke, through Biddulph, to a point rather over a mile from Congleton station, where it forms a junction with the main line, took place under favourable auspices.

A strike took place amongst the Birkenhead cabmen on Thursday week, and not a single cab could be obtained in the township. The cause of this movement was the compulsory adoption of a 6d. fare in the new scale of rates issued by the local commissioners.

The visitors at the South Kensington Museum last week were:—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), 3787; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 8331; on the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 709; one students' evening (Wednesday), 123. Total, 7955.

It is stated that a Royal Commission will speedily be issued for the amendment of the law and evidence in the Courts of Equity. It will be presided over by the Lord Chancellor, and will comprise the leading law Lords and other high legal functionaries.

The two men named Henry Carey and William Picket, who were convicted at the recent Assizes at Lincoln for the murder of Mr. Wm. Stevenson, of Sibsey, Lincolnshire, were hanged on Friday week at Lincoln.

Ystrad-bridge, on the high road to Swansea, which crosses the River Tawe at a short distance from the Ynycedwm Arms Inn, fell on Friday week, with a terrible noise. The accident was unattended by injury to any person.

A train from Wigan arrived at the Preston station on Wednesday week in flames. A spark from the engine, it is presumed, set fire to the luggage on the top of one of the carriages, hence the accident. The burning mass was at once removed from its position, and rapidly extinguished. The train was only delayed half an hour.

Early on Sunday morning a dense mist came over the North Foreland, when a collier ran into the steam-packet *Ondine*, as she was going into the Downs, and was completely cut in two. Boats were lowered, and Captain Hunt, with his crew, succeeded in saving five of the crew of the collier, four being drowned.

The remains of the burnt ship *Eastern Monarch*, now lying in shoal water off Haslar Hospital, near the mouth of Portsmouth harbour, were sold by public auction on the 4th inst. for £900. The purchaser immediately after the auction resold his bargain to a third party for 1000 guineas.

On the 1st inst. took place the inauguration on the battle-field of Minden of a monument raised in remembrance of the victory gained on that field on August 1, 1759, over the French army by the united troops of Prussia, Hanover, Hesse Cassel, Saxo-Gotha, Brunswick, and Schaumburg-Lippe, under the command of the Duke of Brunswick.

The *Durham Chronicle* says:—"The fortifications at the entrance to the Tyne are now assuming a formidable character. Earthworks are being erected for the reception of heavy guns both in the castleyard and at Clifford Fort, and the walls surrounding the castle have been loopholed for the action of musketry."

The *Chatham* sailed from Southampton on Thursday week for Algiers Bay with 239 emigrants selected by the Hon. William Field, the commissioner appointed by the Cape Colony to conduct their emigration. Of the number embarked there were 116 English, 84 Scotch, and 39 Irish; 41 married couples, with 69 children, 43 single men, and 25 single women.

A Turin letter in the *Indépendance Belge* states that a defensive confederation appears to have been decided on between Modena, Tuscany, and the Legations. For military purposes the three States will be considered as one, and the command of all the central forces of Italy will be given to one General.

A public meeting was held at Southampton on Wednesday week for the purpose of adopting measures to raise a monument to the memory of the late Alderman Richard Andrews, of that town. The Mayor presided over the meeting, which was a very full one. A subscription was initiated, and nearly £100 collected on the spot.

The King of the Belgians and the Princes have returned to Laeken from their visit to Ostend. On the day before his departure from that port his Majesty gave a grand dinner at the palace, at which was present, in addition to the Royal family, the Grand Duchess Helen of Russia. After the dinner M. Serruys, the Burgomaster, received from the King the insignia of officer of the Order of Leopold.

William Worsley, who was convicted at the last Stafford Assizes of the murder of his wife, has been reprieved during her Majesty's pleasure. There is reason to believe that he had no intention of killing his wife; and that, although in the course of a quarrel with her he snatched up a knife from their breakfast-table and threw it at her with fatal effect, there was an entire absence of premeditation.

The ship *Glencairn* (Bulford), which arrived at Greenock on Friday week from Quebec, reports that on July 27, in lat. 49.50 N., long. 35.0 W., they took the captain (Robertson), his wife, two children, and all the crew, from off the brig *Adelaide*, bound from Glasgow to Providence, loaded with pig iron. She foundered two hours after the crew were taken off. They had been pumping incessantly for three days and nights, and the water continued to gain on them.

HANDEL'S MONUMENT IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

EVERY visitor to Westminster Abbey has observed the monument to the memory of the illustrious musician represented in the annexed Engraving. It was erected soon after Handel's death, and is esteemed one of the finest works of the celebrated Rouilliac. The statue is a noble piece of sculpture. While it gives a lifelike idea of the face

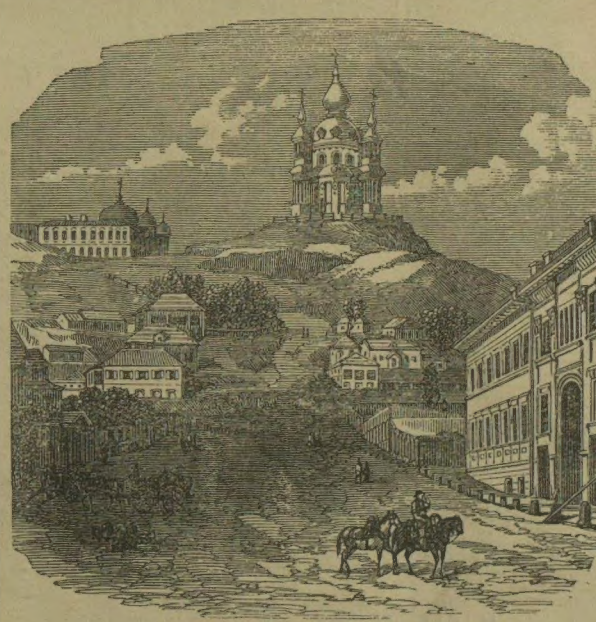


HANDEL'S MONUMENT, BY ROUBILLIAC, IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

and person of the man, it has an elevated and poetical character, worthy of the inspired artist. The figure is disincumbered of the uncouth garb of the time; the attitude is easy and noble; he appears, with rapt countenance and eyes raised to heaven, to be singing his own divine strain, "I know that my Redeemer liveth!" while the notes are accompanied by the harp of an angel. The whole composition is grand and impressive, and forms a monument worthy of the illustrious man in whose honour it was raised.

THE ANDRIESKY CHURCH, KIEF, SOUTHERN RUSSIA.

KIEF, or Kiew, also written Kiev and Kiow, is the chief town of the government of that name, in 50° 27' N. lat. and 30° 27' 45' E. long., situated on an ascent which rises from the right bank of the Dnieper. Over the river there is thrown a bridge of boats. The channel of



THE ANDRIESKY CHURCH, KIEF, SOUTHERN RUSSIA.

late years has so decreased in depth, and has become so narrow, that it is entirely unnavigable by vessels of any burden, and even small craft are compelled to keep in the middle of the stream.

The town is divided into three districts: the first, Peterschik, is the original fortress, and possesses peculiar sanctity in the eyes of devout Russians, through its caverns and catacombs, which enshrine the carefully-preserved bodies of one hundred and eighteen saints. Old Kiew, or Sophienstadt, contains the Archbishop's Palace and the noble Cathedral of St. Sophia. Podol is the quarter chiefly inhabited by the better classes, and possesses numerous churches, a palace occasionally occupied by some member of the Imperial family, and the Court of Judicature. Sladinirstadt was founded in the reign of the second Catherine, but has never grown into any importance.

Kief possesses a university, established twenty-four or twenty-five years ago, and named after Russia's favourite saint, Vladimir, which is now the repository of the manuscripts and a library of 46,000 volumes, collected by the Volhynian Lyceum at Krzemniac. The university is also richly endowed with the revenues formerly

belonging to the Lyceum, which was removed to Kief during certain civil commotions, and reorganised by the ukases of November 8 and December 25, 1833. It contains nearly a hundred professors and masters, and upwards of two hundred and fifty students, who are drawn from the governments of Volhynia, Podolia, and Kiev. There is here, moreover, a large ecclesiastical college, the most ancient in all the Russias, dating from 1583, which supports ten or twelve professors and upwards of 1000 students. The cathedral is a fine structure; and some of the churches, especially the Andriesky, of which we furnish an illustration, are excellent specimens of the peculiar architecture affected by the Greek Christians. The Andriesky is built upon the summit of the hill a little above the town, its domes, pinnacles, and crosses being conspicuous enough from every part of it.

The government of Kiev embraces an area of 20,540 square miles—one third more than the whole extent of England and the Principality. Its north-eastern boundary is formed by the Dnieper, which runs along the frontier for 250 miles, varying in width from 600 to 1200 feet, and receiving as tributaries the Pujetz, Usza, Telerow, Irpen, Ron, Stugena, and Tiasmin. The climate is temperate, dry, and healthy; the soil fruitful, and well adapted to the operations of the agriculturist, producing millet, hemp, flax, tobacco, pulse, and corn, and all kinds of vegetables and fruit. The timber is abundant and of excellent quality. Oxen are bred in large numbers, and great herds of swine are maintained in the forests, where deer, hares, ortolans, quail, and partridges afford constant exercise for a skilful rifle.

The inhabitants of this extensive and prosperous government are Little Russians, and, according to trustworthy authorities, offer a favourable contrast in character and disposition to the majority of the subjects of the Czar. They are great musical amateurs, and lighten the hours of labour with cheerful songs devoted to the praise of the beautiful in nature and woman, to passionate panegyrics of love, and to eulogiums on brandy. They build their houses of the branches of trees and brushwood, which they strengthen internally and externally with coatings of clay, thatch, whitewash, and with great care maintain scrupulously clean.

The trade both of the province and its chief town consists in importing metals, wine, salt, and the manufactured goods of England, while the exports consist of the principal produce of the country. The Polish landowners possess large estates and are paramount in wealth and influence; but Great Russians, as they are called, Jews, and Germans are mixed with the population. The province is an archbishopric of the first class, erected in 932, and contains 1304 parishes. The archbishop's palace is one of the principal edifices in the chief town.

The population of the government of Kiev exceeds a million and a half. The town of Kiev contains about 50,000 inhabitants. It is distant from St. Petersburg about 700 miles, from Moscow 430, and lies 260 miles to the north of Odessa.

SKETCHES FROM ROME.

The proposition to place the Pope at the head of the contemplated Confederation of the Italian States has added a new interest to the city of Rome, which would in such a case become literally, as it is now poetically, the capital of Italy. Assuming, therefore, that some illustrations from the Eternal City would not at the present period be mistimed, we have given two on pages 170 and 171—namely, "The Castle and the Bridge of St. Angelo," and "The Ruins of the Temple of Saturn;" and subjoined are some particulars, from "Murray's Handbook to Rome," of the subjects of our Engravings.

THE CASTLE OF ST. ANGELO.

The Mausoleum of Hadrian, now the Castle of St. Angelo, is the celebrated Papal fortress of Rome. This massive edifice was erected by Hadrian about A.D. 130, on the right bank of the Tiber, within the gardens of Domitia, the aunt of Nero. The idea was probably suggested by the mausoleum of Augustus, which stood on the opposite bank of the river, the last Imperial niche in which having been occupied by the ashes of Nerva rendered another necessary.

Turn to the Mole which Hadrian rear'd on high,
Imperial mimic of old Egypt's piles,
Colossal copyist of deformity,
Whose travell'd fantasy from the far Nile's
Enormous model doom'd the artist's toils
To build for giants, and for his vain earth,
His shrunken ashes, raise this dome! How smiles
The gazer's eye with philosophic mirth,
To view the huge design which sprung from such a birth!

The tomb was probably completed by Antonius Pius, who removed the ashes of Hadrian from Puteoli, where they had been deposited in a temporary sepulchre. Hadrian died at Baie; but we know, on the authority of Dion Cassius, that he was interred near the Ælian bridge, in a tomb which he had himself erected; his remains were, therefore, deposited here. After the time of Hadrian it became the sepulchre of Lucius Verus and the Antonines, and of many of their successors down to the time of Septimius Severus. Antoninus Pius was buried here A.D. 161; Marcus Aurelius, 180; Commodus, 192; Septimius Severus, 211. It is a massive circular tower, 987 feet in circumference, cased on the outside with huge rectangular courses of peperino, and standing on a square basement, each side of which is 247 feet in length. Procopius, who saw it in the sixth century, before it was despoiled, is the oldest writer by whom it is described. His description still affords a better idea of the original structure than any conjectural restorations. "It is built," he says, of Parian marble; the square blocks fit closely to each other without any cement. It has four equal sides, each a stone's throw in length. In height it rises above the walls of the city. On the summit are statues of men and horses, of admirable workmanship, in Parian marble." He goes on to state that it had been converted into a fortress considerably before his time, but without injury to the decorations; and he tells us that in the subsequent wars against the Goths the statues were torn from their pedestals by the besieged, and hurled down upon their assailants. Its first conversion into a fortress dates probably from the time of Honorius, about A.D. 423. In the wars of Justinian we know that it was successfully held by the Goths and the Greeks, and that it at length passed into the possession of the Exarchs, and became their citadel in Rome. At the close of the sixth century, according to the Church tradition, while Gregory the Great was engaged in a procession to St. Peter's for the purpose of offering up a solemn service to avert the pestilence which followed the inundation of 589, the Archangel Michael appeared to him standing on the summit of the fortress, in the act of sheathing his sword, to signify that the plague was stayed. In commemoration of this event the Pope erected a chapel on the summit, which was subsequently superseded by a statue of the Archangel. The name of St. Angelo was derived from this circumstance, but it does not appear to have been applied for several centuries after that event. In the tenth century the mausoleum was the fortress of Marozia, and the scene of many of those events which have rendered her name and that of her mother, Theodora, so disreputably celebrated in the history of that troubled period. John XII., the grandson of the latter, about A.D. 950, was the first Pope who occupied it as a place of military strength. In 985 it was seized by Crescenzo Nomentano, the Consul, who increased the fortifications to defend himself against the Emperor Otto III., who had marched an army into Rome in defence of the Pope. From this personage it acquired the name of the Castello di Crescenzo, under which it is described by several old writers. The history of the fortress from this time would be little less than an epitome of the history of Rome through the troubles of the middle ages. It will be sufficient to mention that in the eleventh and twelfth centuries it was held by the Orsini. It is supposed to have been reduced to its present form in 1378, when it was occupied by the French Cardinals who opposed the election of Urban VI. Boniface IX. repaired the fortress; and Alexander VI., about the year 1500, raised the upper part, and strengthened the base by erecting the bulwark of travertine between it and the bridge; he completed the covered gallery which leads from the Castle to the Vatican, begun by John XXIII. on the foundations of the Leonine walls. Urban VIII., in 1644, constructed the outworks of the fortress from the designs of Bernini, and completed the fortifications by furnishing them with cannon made with the bronze stripped from the roof of the Pantheon. The ancient portion of the building, forming the circular

mass below the brickwork, may easily be distinguished from the latter additions of the Popes. All the upper part is modern. The ancient quadrangular basement was laid open on one side in 1825, and found to consist of blocks of peperino mixed with brickwork. About the same time the original entrance facing the bridge was laid open, and excavations were commenced in the interior, which were attended with very interesting results. It was ascertained that the immense mass contained in the centre a large square sepulchral chamber, to which led a high and wide winding corridor from a species of atrium opposite the entrance, the greater portion of which the visitor is now enabled to examine. This spiral corridor—which we now descend with the aid of torches from a door leading out of the modern staircase—is thirty feet high and eleven feet wide, built of brick in the very best style, and still retains traces of its marble facing and some fragments of the white mosaic with which it was paved. It was lighted by two perpendicular pyramidal apertures, which serve to show the enormous thickness of the walls. The entrance is a massive and very lofty arch of travertine, opening towards the Ælian bridge, but now blocked up. Opposite this doorway is a niche which contained the colossal head of Hadrian, now in the Vatican Museum. The sepulchral chamber, in the form of a Greek cross, is in the centre of the mausoleum; the largest niche is supposed to have contained the urn inclosing the ashes of Hadrian, whilst those of his successors were placed in the others. It is lighted by two windows perforated in the thickness of the walls; the modern stairs leading to the upper part of the edifice pass over it. Excavations have laid open a portion of the ancient level, and the lateral niches are seen by descending into the cells beneath the steps. The workmanship is of the best kind: the immense blocks of peperino are fitted with the utmost nicety, and yet the holes in the walls, and the ornaments discovered during the excavations, prove that they were covered with marble. Among the objects found at various times in the ruins of the Moles Hadriani are the large granite sarcophagus and the bust of Hadrian in the Vatican; the Barberini Faun, now at Munich; the Dancing Faun, in the Florence Gallery; and the porphyry urn, removed by Innocent II. to the Lateran, for his own tomb. Some of the sepulchral inscriptions of the Antonines existed until the time of Gregory XIII., by whom they were removed, and the marble on which they were engraved cut up to decorate the Chapel of St. Gregory in St. Peter's. In the modern part of the building, the saloon, painted in fresco by Pierino del Vaga, is worthy of notice. Its roof is decorated with elegant arabesques and ornaments in stucco; on the walls are represented battle-scenes, painted by G. da Soiccolante; on that upon the right on entering is the portrait of P. del Vaga. Ascending higher is the square saloon, now converted into a barrack-room, ornamented with frescoes and stucco reliefs by Giulio Romano; the latter are very beautiful, as well as the paintings of seamympths, although both have suffered greatly from neglect. Opening out of this hall is a circular apartment surrounded by presses, in which were once preserved the secret archives of the Vatican. In the centre stands a huge iron-bound chest, in which were placed the Papal treasures when the Pope was forced to take refuge in the Castle of St. Angelo. Ascending still higher are several dark and dismal cells: one larger than the rest contains a great number of oil-jars, and is supposed to have served as a store for that commodity, whilst others will have it that the oil preserved here was heated, and used as a means of defence by being poured on the assailants. Near these are some small cells, evidently used to contain criminals, in one of which the custode will have it that Beatrice Cenci was confined—more probably her brothers. A winding stair now leads to the platform on the summit, from which the view over the city, and the N.E. part of the Campagna, is very fine. There is no point from which the gigantic mass of St. Peter's and the Vatican is seen to more advantage. The bronze statue of the Archangel was cast by the Flemish sculptor Wenschefeld, for Benedict XIV., to replace one in marble by Raffaele da Montelupo, now preserved in a niche at the top of the great stairs. The celebrated girandola is no longer displayed from this castle at Easter, and at the Feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, on the 28th and 29th of June. It was the grandest exhibition of fireworks in the world. Since the occupation of the Castle of St. Angelo by the French, who have made it the headquarters of their artillery, it is exhibited on the Monte Pincio. The strength of the castle as a military position is by no means remarkable; and it is considered by engineers to be quite incapable of any long defence against the improved system of modern warfare.

THE BRIDGE OF ST. ANGELO.

This noble bridge, the ancient Pons Ælius, so called from one of the names of the Emperor Hadrian, by whom it was built, crosses the Tiber immediately opposite the Castle of St. Angelo. The whole of it is ancient, with the exception of some restorations of stonework and the parapets. Medals of Hadrian represent the bridge as we now see it, with three large arches of equal size in the centre, and smaller ones on each side; and a dedicatory inscription to the same Emperor formerly existed on it, stating it to have been erected in his third Consulate. It was constructed by Hadrian to afford the means of reaching his mausoleum. In the middle ages it was covered with booths or shops, by which the passage was so much contracted that the pressure of the crowd during the jubilee of 1450 caused the death of 200 people. In consequence of this accident the booths were removed and the bridge restored to its original form. In 1530 Clement VII. erected at the extremity the statues of St. Peter and St. Paul. In 1688 Clement IX. built the present parapet, and added the ten angels which stand upon the piers. The one which bears the cross is by Bernini, the others are by his scholars.

THE TEMPLE OF SATURN.

This temple stood on the Clivus Capitolinus, overlooking the Roman Forum, called, by Poggio, Bracciolini, in the fifteenth century, and by others the Temple of Concord. The ruin consists of a rude Ionic portico of eight granite columns standing upon a basement of travertine. Six of these columns are in front, and two on the flanks; but they have been so clumsily restored that the intercolumniations are unequal; the columns are of different diameters, the mouldings of the base are irregular, and the capitals of white marble are in the lowest style of the Ionic order. The pediment is a mixture of brick and travertine with fragments taken from other buildings, and has arches over the intercolumniations. On the architrave is the inscription—"Senatus . Populusque Romanus—Incendio . Consumptum . Restituit." The restoration, whenever it took place, was conducted without any regard to the principles of art; and the



AUGUSTIN PAJOU, THE SCULPTOR.

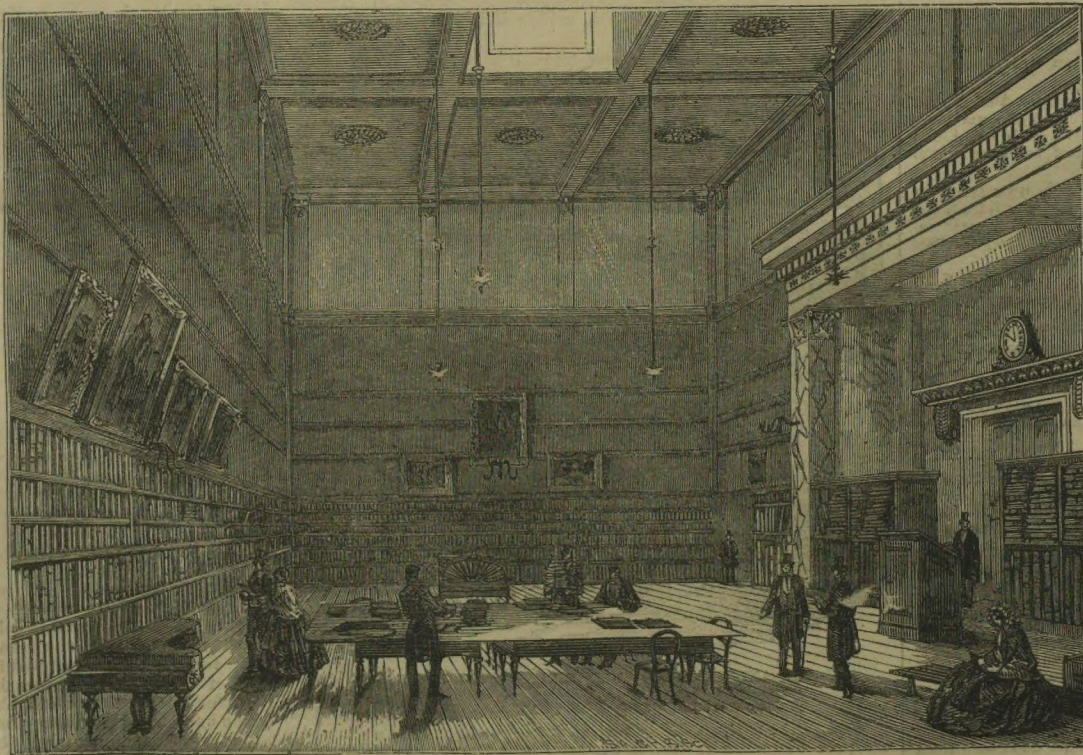
portico as it stands is the most tasteless monument of the Forum. Poggio, who describes it, saw it nearly entire in the fifteenth century; during his stay in Rome the greater part of the temple was demolished, and he mentions having witnessed the destruction of the cella and many of the marble ornaments, for the purpose of making lime. The destination of this temple has been settled by the recent discovery of the Milliarium Aureum at one of its angles, on the side of the Clivus Capitolinus, which passed before it; and which is further confirmed by an inscription on an altar found near it, now in the Museum of the Capitol, which refers to the Ærarium or Treasury, which it is well known formed a part of the Temple of Saturn.

PAJOU, THE SCULPTOR.

AUGUSTIN PAJOU, the sculptor, was born in Paris, in November, 1730, of poor parents. His father was a journeyman decorative painter. At the early age of fourteen Augustin had already found time to make wax models of insects, birds, &c., by which practice he hoped to facilitate his apprenticeship with some sculptor of note. Passing one day in the Faubourg Saint Antoine, of which his family were denizens, he heard by accident that the sculptor Alain was in want of a pupil; and, as young Pajou's heart was set upon succeeding in the career he had selected for himself, he entered

with recollections of him. The house has been fortunate. After Reynolds's death it passed into the hands of Lord Inchiquin, who loved Reynolds and his art; and, after a short interval, took a literary turn, and became the home of the Western Literary and Scientific Institution. Some very pleasant meetings were held at this institution; but for want of vitality, or funds, or the sustaining interest of some one member, it at last dwindled away into a dreary void. In search, by necessity of the termination of their Piccadilly lease, of a new "large room" (Christie size), Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, with a subtle prescience, turned their eyes to the falling lease of Sir Joshua's house in Leicester-square. Reynolds had enlarged a comparatively small house; Lord Inchiquin, with the air of a nobleman, had added to the painter's painting room; and the Western Literary Scientific Institution, with the air and without the purse of Rothschild, added largely and importantly to the Reynolds and Inchiquin house. Our engraving affords an accurate representation of the large room as it now appears. On the shelves round this large room Messrs. Puttick and Simpson exhibited, some few weeks ago, the whole of the valuable MSS. of the late Mr. Dawson Turner. On these shelves Messrs. Puttick and Simpson can display with ready access ten thousand volumes. Gentlemen in the country who talk loudly of possessing what poor Tom Rodd, now no longer in the flesh, was wont to call a handful of books, what think you, gentlemen, of this accessible and prompt display of ten thousand volumes, well catalogued, and to be sold well, and on payment—sure payment—at once removable? Here is a place—as the Cheap Jack at the fair would say—for widows, executors, needy heirs, heiresses caring more for husbands than for libraries, to drive to, settle with and be settled with. We can assure our readers—we need we assure them?—that Messrs. Puttick and Simpson do not confine in this large room their sole attention to Harleian libraries and Turner MSS. Send a real cremona to this large room, and Mr. Puttick, with his dulcet voice, will call willing advances and obtain a very large sum for the said cremona, which his intelligent partner, Mr. Simpson, will, according to the wise conditions of sale, promptly hand over to the vendors; or, should fortunate heirs or heiresses by any chance possess an autograph of William the Conqueror, or William Rufus, or Henry I., or Stephen, or even Henry II., or of Richard the Lion-hearted, or of King John of Lackland (who is said to have had so many palaces and acres), or even of Henry III., or of any English King, down to Richard II., Messrs. Puttick and Simpson will tell you at a glance what it is worth; but luckily Messrs. Puttick and Simpson know, as well as the trustees of the British Museum, no King of England condescended to write his name before Richard of Bordeaux, and that the first Prince of the blood in this country who is to pass a Civil Service examination is the Prince of Wales, the future King over the Rose, the Thistle, and the Shamrock.

The first book-sale by legitimate auction in England occurred in London in the year 1678, when Charles II. was King. There was a copy of the catalogue; it was Dr. Seaman's, in Mr. Dawson Turner's sale at Messrs. Puttick and Simpson's. We here in London caught the custom of selling books by auction from the Dutch. There are Dutch catalogues of the time of Charles I. But Seaman's sale in 1678 is the first known book-sale in England. It is told in Scripture that a great temple was built without the sound of the hammer being heard within its walls. This "temple" of Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, dedicated to books and MSS., and pictures and cremonas—indeed, to everything of moment in literature, art, and science—is dedicated to the hammer, and exists through the hammer.



MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON'S AUCTION ROOM, LEICESTER-SQUARE.

boldly into the presence of Maitre Alain, who, struck by the boy's firm bearing, immediately installed him, and, to judge of his ability, desired him to model in clay a charming group which he placed before his élève. But Pajou was so embarrassed by the presence of the other pupils, who seemed to ridicule the audacity of the young aspirant, that at first he could not find courage to touch his work; at length the hour of repose came, and, in the absence of his tormentors from the workshop, he created, out of the simple means at his disposal, a model which immediately obtained for him the admiration of his fellows and the esteem and friendship of his master, who had the

merit of encouraging genius. Four years after he had the satisfaction of seeing his protégé receive the grand prize of Rome, a great distinction, to which all French artists aspire. Pajou passed seven years of continuous study in Italy, and returned to France an accomplished and an experienced artist. At the age of thirty he was received a member of the French Academy. His remarkable composition and execution of a "Pluto holding a chained Cerberus" was the immediate origin of this distinction. It is to him that Paris owes a part of her beautiful Fountain of the Innocents, the sculptures of the Palais Royal, &c. The decorations of the Opera at the Palace of Versailles are also due to his artistic talent. His great merit consisted in the nobleness and dignity he threw into the attitudes of the persons he represented,—shown more especially in his statues of Buffon (at the Jardin des Plantes), Turenne (at Versailles), Bossuet, and Pascal. Some of his best works are at the Louvre. He executed altogether one hundred and eighty-one important pieces of sculpture. He was one of the earliest members of the Institute of Fine Arts, and Napoleon himself attached to his breast the cross of the Legion of Honour, as a recompense for a life passed in the continual exercise of labour, honour, and integrity. Augustin Pajou died on May 8, 1809, at the age of seventy-nine.

An extraordinary circumstance, and one which lends an additional interest to our engraving, is that Pajou's son became a very distinguished painter, and that his grandson, M. Auguste Pajou, handles the brush and the pencil with the family ability. It is he who has drawn the portrait of his grandfather which accompanies this article; and we feel a sincere pleasure ourselves in paying a tribute of respect to one who was called by his contemporaries the "Restorer of the Art of Statuary in France."

NEW BOOK AUCTION ROOM OF MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON, LEICESTER-SQUARE.

THE "large room," as old Mr. Christie would have advertised it and we now call it, of Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, the eminent auctioneers, so well known to every bookbuyer in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Paris, Vienna, Boston, and New York, is one of the very best rooms to be found in any city for the show and sale of books. It stands on a half of the octagon painting-room of that prince—for prices—of English painters, Sir Joshua Reynolds. It is on the west side—the fashionable side; and here Johnson and Boswell, Gibbon and Burke, Tom Warton and Joe Warton, Kitty Fisher and Nelly O'Brien—to say nothing of Dukes and Duchesses, Marquises and Marchionesses, Earls and Countesses, Viscounts and Viscountesses, Barons and Baronesses—sat on "the throne," or stood on "the dais," for future life—ay, and a permanent life—from Sir Joshua's pencil. Sir Joshua lived in No. 47, Leicester-fields, as the square was then called, for thirty years. He died in the house of Messrs. Puttick and Simpson; and the walls—the rooms are altered—still talk of him; they are redolent